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••ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

At the Heart of the Strike

Rainbows Over the Flood

Europe Bristles From Fear

¶ **Yes, the court finds** that occupation of General Motors plants by sit-down strikers is illegal. (We suspect that the strikers suspected that it would be found so.) And the sit-downers are ordered to evacuate. (That, too, was indicated.) And heavy-browed John L. Lewis hastens to Detroit, to take charge of things. (His conduct thus far has not been without blunders.) And he declares that "a controversy exists and a conference is indicated." (He thinks the logical course would be for both parties to confer without conditions or stipulations.) And William S. Knudsen, executive vice-president of General Motors, issues a statement in which he urges a peaceful evacuation of the plants by the strikers and promises that such evacuation will be followed by negotiations with the union. (G. M.'s attitude has been—We'll bargain if you'll submit to our rules—and then to change the rules.) And Congress considers a resolution recommending investigation of the great General Motors empire. (Washington, having thus far sidestepped the fundamental issue, makes a show of vigor.)

¶ **And meanwhile the public** desiring cars, the idle workers desiring wages, both labor and industry desiring peace without control, certain leaders desiring power, certain officials desiring authority, and many other groups with many desires, await the issue which is fraught with so much danger of combustion.

¶ **Yet, the fundamental problem**—the thing for which sit-downers strike and against which many employers have stood—is whether labor shall exercise its democratic privilege of collective bargaining. Whether, in short, the man who works shall have equal right to set a price and condition for his product as the industry for which he works has to set a price and condition of its product.

¶ **Beyond the right and** the wrong, the fairness or the unfairness of the methods employed by both sides, this issue of collective bargaining is the one being fought and, whatever the outcome of this particular strike, will undoubtedly continue to be fought until adjustments are made. Considering this, the hope remains high that negotiators may take a lesson from Europe's experience in the labor field and consider the possible alternatives—for in Europe it is found that either industry and labor make workable adjustments between themselves, or government steps in and enforces adjustments on both. Democracy demands a lot of give and take. It behooves both labor and employers to analyze the quality of their giving and the quantity of their taking.

¶ **Even though the water** lines on the levees near Cairo begin to rise again as the crest of the flood sweeps out of the Ohio Valley to broaden out in the Mississippi, hope like a rainbow circles over the southern skies as reports from the great army of flood-fighters along the thousand-mile flood front indicate that the levees are holding and the waters are expected to roll down to the Gulf without the collapse of first line barricades. After fear has swept by, the earth seems more delightful than ever. Some may even question whether it's the disaster or the fears accompanying the disaster which seem more terrifying; and whether it is spiritual confidence or physical relief which is actually the more reassuring.

¶ **Europe again puts up** its shields and grasps its battle axes as Reichsführer Hitler's speech is absorbed in the sponges of diplomacy and the nations look about at boundaries bristling with bayonets. The French Chamber expresses unanimity on the need for military vigilance—even communists and socialists who have heretofore opposed militarism, join in the demands for defensive preparations. So the announcement is made that 19 milliard francs shall go toward armaments and the modernization and motorization of the army. France declares for peace but determines to repel any aggression whatever its color. This is the popular procedure in Europe today. The continent pays dearly for its suspicions as well as its aggressions.

¶ **The Spanish insurrection** again flares into the news as three small bombs dropped from three Spanish Government planes detonate near a British battleship off Gibraltar. It is assumed that the planes took the battleship for an insurgent but the British charge d'affaires will bring the matter before the Valencia administration. The incident means little diplomatically but such things emphasize the need of nations to act collectively to control wars, lest individually they suffer from them.

¶ **Premier Mussolini** and President Ataturk of Turkey consider an agreement based on mutual guarantees of respect and non-interference. That old "mind-your-own-business" dictum is as efficacious in affairs of state, apparently, as it is in affairs of the neighborhood.

Britain Names Envoy to Paris

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 3

Sir Eric Phipps, British Ambassador at Berlin, will succeed Sir George Clerk as Ambassador at Paris, it was announced today.

The change will be made "within a few months" when Sir George retires, it was stated.

Sir Eric's successor in Berlin was not named.

Sir Eric, in going to Paris, returns to a familiar field. Before the war he was at the Paris Embassy as Private Secretary to Sir Francis Bertie (subsequently Lord Bertie), in 1916 becoming First Secretary to the Embassy and from 1922 to 1928 acting as Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris. In his long experience in the diplomatic service he has acted for his country in many foreign capitals, including Petrograd, Madrid, Brussels and Vienna.

Japan's Premier Starts Rule With Reduced Cabinet

TOKYO, Feb. 3 (AP)—The new Cabinet of Premier Senjuro Hayashi, after canvassing the knotty problems inherited from the Hirota Government, decided today to ask voluntary suspension of the Diet for a week to gain time for drawing up a general platform of policies.

Re-examination of the gigantic budget of the previous Government, dissolution of the Diet and redrafting of bills that brought an open break between political leaders and the army were paramount problems.

Interest centered on changes the liberal Finance Minister, Toyotaro Yuki, planned for the budget and tax reform schemes as the Cabinet, at its first formal business session, decided to hold daily conferences until Feb. 10 when the Diet would reconvene.

Hayashi Takes Over

Premier Hayashi assumed his duties as Foreign Minister and took up his official residence at the Foreign Minister's home until redecoration of the Premier's official residence is completed. He formed the Cabinet after a serious constitutional crisis had threatened Japan.

The Premier's decision to name only eight ministers for the 13 Cabinet posts, and specially his failure to name a strong Foreign Minister, has evoked criticism in Foreign Office and political circles.

The small Cabinet was in keeping with the army's demand for concentration of administrative authority in fewer hands.

Critics of General Hayashi asserted that thus far he had not approached Hiroshi Saito, Ambassador to Washington, or any other diplomat abroad with an offer of the foreign portfolio, which he had himself assumed, together with the premiership and the education portfolio.

Want Strong Foreign Policy

These critics asserted that General Hayashi will not be able to devote sufficient time to Japan's pressing problems abroad. Moreover, they said, he has no experience in foreign affairs.

For several years the political parties, which stand outside the new Cabinet but have promised neutrality for the time being, have demanded a definite, fundamental foreign policy which will make it clear whether the Empire is to pursue a warlike or a peaceful course

Industry Asks Only to Be Rid Of 'Chiselers'

Bad Practices by Few Put Stigma on Whole, It Is Pointed Out

Way Out Is Sought

Business leaders have provided THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *with their own analysis of current economic issues. In a series of 12 articles, they have discussed methods and programs for achieving a rational stability and for perpetuating recovery. Particular stress has been given to low prices as a means of spreading purchasing power and thus supporting stability. Expressions by a labor leader and a consumer representative have been included in order to clarify points raised by industrial leaders. The seventh article follows.*

"Making Recovery Permanent"

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 3—A realistic, unpretentious picture of American industry, vacillating between human zeal for postponed profits and a chastened search for social and economic stability, was given this interviewer by James W. Hook, president of the New England Council.

Mr. Hook, whose liberal address upon assuming the presidency of the council occasioned widespread attention, revealed American industry as a house of a million doors wherein dwell much wisdom, much unwisdom, much selfishness, much liberalism, all treading more or less on one another's toes and being in somewhat of a state of continual confusion.

But industrial leaders dare to say they do not know; they dare to say they are still searching for the formula that will enable this uncoordinated family to join in a steady march toward recovery, Mr. Hook asserted in his general approach to the problem.

The Fly in the Ointment

Mr. Hook then made a courageous effort to cut through the jungle of complexities to capture the central problem of industry today. And this problem he found in a bristling, triangular dilemma.

"This dilemma," he said, "is to find a feasible means of outlawing disruptive trade practices that spread chaos in industry, and at the same time assure the public that business is not setting up monopoly. At the same time business must achieve this goal without inviting dictatorial governmental interference. And since there is no central authority constituted to speak for industry, the task is Herculean."

Mr. Hook insisted that the chief need of industry is protection against the ruthless competitor who seeks an advantage in the market by cutting wages, lengthening hours, falsifying his labels and resorting to other anti-social practices.

Must Define Competition

If industry today is to maintain the high level of social practices expected of it, there must be furnished a clear definition of the limits of competition, he argued.

"For Washington to outline and police such an area of fair competition through NRA-like legislation would spell potential regimentation and the throttling of private initia-

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1)

Truce Looms in Auto Strike as Leaders Meet; How Europe Keeps Peace in Industry

Conciliation Taking Place of Costly Strikes in Settling Disputes

States in Control

From the European Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The strike weapon as an instrument for rectifying industrial wrongs is at a discount in Europe today.

Notwithstanding the superficial observer who points to the recent plethora of French strikes, today organized labor in Europe is fully conscious of the benefits that can be attained peacefully without the cost of expensive and often disastrous stoppages.

This fact emerges clearly from an extensive investigation just carried out here by the Monitor, in view of the recent American automobile strike.

This is the sum total of Europe's long and painful experience in the industrial crucible, and this would unquestionably be the substance of the Old World's wisest advice which it could offer the New—if it were asked!

Increase in State Action

So far as the democracies are concerned, principal factors contributing to the increasing trend toward peaceful solution of differences between employers and employed may be summarized as:

1. A growing civic sense.
2. The organization of workers into trades unions.
3. The remarkable success achieved by conciliation and arbitration machinery during the last two decades.

But the major trend today is toward ever-increasing state action in industrial disputes. In some countries, such as Great Britain, the entire machinery still remains essentially voluntary. In others, such as France, the trend is toward compulsory arbitration.

Britain:

The British system is dominated by two fundamental considerations, its voluntary character and a high degree of organization on both sides, particularly on the part of the workers.

Present-day anti-strike machinery in Britain consists of governmental and non-governmental action. At the Ministry of Labor the Industrial Relations Department is empowered to take mediatory and conciliatory action wherever it thinks fit. This it does as unobtrusively as possible so as to avoid appearing as arbitrators in disguise. One of the most helpful stages in this procedure is the setting up of an inquiry. Or again the dispute may be referred to a Permanent Industrial Court, consisting of employers, workers and independent members. Court awards, however, cannot be penally enforced.

Much of the non-governmental mediation falls upon the Joint Industrial Councils, better known as the Whitley Councils. Each council covers an entire industry, and consists of the employers and representatives of the trades union of that industry. Their task is the prevention, fully as much as the settlement, of disputes. The regular meetings of these councils has struck a blow at misunderstandings. This machinery also includes district councils which cover part of an industry, and workers' committees, which are responsible for a single undertaking.

Joint Committees Formed

In addition, such important industries as cotton, steel, iron have

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Wide World; Acme

The Season's Vogue in Wage Disputes

Women Strikers in Paris (Above) Occupy Their Time With Knitting. Sit-Down Strikers in the Fisher Body Plant at Flint, Mich. (Center), Enjoy Real Comfort, Using the Seats of Cars Produced by the Factory in Which They Were Employed. At Lower Left a Strike Leader Is Seen Addressing Workers in the General Motors Corporation Tie-Up. The View at Lower Right Is in Paris, Where a Labor Leader Is Shown Coaching and Encouraging Strikers

Strike Showdown Delayed On Evacuation of Plants

FLINT, Mich., Feb. 3 (AP)—Delay in voluntary or forcible evacuation of two striker-held General Motors body plants here beyond the deadline set by a court injunction appeared assured today following a statement by Circuit Judge Paul V. Gadola that the order need not be enforced promptly at 3 p. m., E. S. T.

FLINT, Mich., Feb. 3 (AP)—Sit-down strikers in two General Motors plants here were prepared to resist efforts to enforce a court evacuation order.

Sheriff Thomas W. Wolcott visited the Fisher Body plant No. 1 and 2 last night and read to the strikers Judge Paul V. Gadola's order that they cease occupying the buildings, vacate them by 3 p. m. (E. S. T.) today and refrain from picketing the factories.

After hearing the order each group telegraphed Gov. Frank Murphy their declarations of intention to disregard it.

Strikers Message

"We have decided to stay in the plant," U. A. W. A. headquarters here said the strikers in the Fisher No. 2 plant informed Governor Murphy. "We have no delusions about the sacrifices this decision will entail. We fully expect that if a violent effort is made to oust us many of us will be killed."

"We are advised that it is intended to have us ejected by the use of force," said the message to Governor Murphy from the men in the No. 1 plant. ". . . is General Motors Corporation going to be permitted . . . to force the workmen out of this plant through the use of violent force?"

Troops Remain on Guard

John Brophy, C. I. O. director, said he had been assured by the Governor that "under no circumstances will the military be used to eject or assist in the ejection of sit-in employees of General Motors at Flint by force or violence."

Mr. Brophy said he would join Mr. Lewis and Mr. Martin in their conference at Detroit.

Twelve hundred Michigan National Guardsmen, armed with rifles and machine guns, patrolled an 80-acre plot occupied by the Fisher plant No. 2, where 27 persons were injured in a riot Jan. 11, and a dozen buildings housing units of the Chevrolet Motor Company. The No. 1 Fisher plant is not in this area.

The Fisher "sit-downers" were spending their thirty-sixth day in the plants as the "zero hour" for their evacuation approached.

After Judge Gadola announced his decision on General Motors' petition for the injunction, the union president's only comment was:

"We will not fight the Government."

Mr. Martin declined to comment upon a statement by Mr. Knudsen that as soon as the plants have been "restored to our possession" General Motors will negotiate with the union on its eight demands.

Roosevelt Intervenes to Bring Rival Groups Together

Murphy Optimistic

DETROIT, Feb. 3 (AP)—Gov. Frank Murphy brought John L. Lewis and William S. Knudsen together for a peace conference here today, inviting them "in accordance with the wish of the President of the United States."

For an hour and a half the discussion continued in the chambers of a judge after which the Governor said: "There has been a very interesting conference and another will be held here late today."

In calling the meeting, the Governor had asked the principals to confer "with a view to formulating a basis of agreement and settlement that will be fair and just to all parties concerned, . . . thereby avoiding the necessity of employing remedies or measures of an extreme character." Mr. Knudsen, in his reply which modified the corporation's earlier refusal to confer while the "sit-down strikers' remained in the plants, answered that the President's request "leaves no alternative except compliance."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—Through a telephone network reaching out to the affected points in the General Motors strike the Federal Government today kept the peace while at President Roosevelt's personal request principals in the strike met together for the first time in Detroit to negotiate their differences.

The President intervened in the situation directly last night after the granting of an injunction against the "sit-down" strikers brought the strike to a crisis which threatened to result in violence. His eleventh-hour participation immediately brought about an agreement by John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, and William Knudsen, executive vice-president of General Motors, to meet with Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan at City Hall in Detroit this morning.

Once the meeting had been arranged, Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, and Edward F. McGrady, her assistant secretary, turned their attention to the prevention of any outbreak of disorder which might disrupt the Detroit negotiations. Close contact was maintained with both strike leaders and local officials in Flint, Mich., and Anderson, Ind., the two points where trouble is considered most threatening.

Truce Is Arranged

At the same time General Motors officials gave their assurance that they would not precipitate trouble by taking immediate advantage of the court injunction in an attempt to resume operations in the closed plants. In short, both sides are apparently willing to hold off for the next 24 hours to give the conferees in Detroit an opportunity to see what can be done.

The mechanism being employed here today to protect the conference from disturbance by rioting on the strike front itself provides an extraordinary example of the uses which are being made of such

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Senate plans General Motors inquiry: Page 4.

Terms for negotiations set: Page 5.

President Acts For Huge Flood Control Works

Would Begin Work at Once on Reservoirs in Ohio Valley Basin

Will Take Years

Program on Permanent Basis But $85,000,000 Work Is in Immediate Sight

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—Selecting perhaps the most dramatic and critical moment in the whole flood crisis, President Roosevelt today sent to Congress a message and report of the National Resources Board outlining the concrete detail for a permanent, nationally co-ordinated public works policy of which the central point is a national water program.

The immediate feature of the water program is recommendation that the army engineers plan for $85,000,000 worth of reservoir construction in the Ohio Basin be started at once. The plan, extended over a period of years, would provide for 14 reservoirs on the major tributaries of the Ohio.

"A system of flood-control reservoirs on the tributaries," says the report of the water committee of the National Resources Committee, "would provide the most practical means of controlling the floods of the Ohio and its branches."

Pointing to successful protection, by means of reservoir systems, in the Miami-Ohio drainage area and the Muskingum basin, the report involves a comprehensive plan of some 89 reservoirs, of which the major benefits could be obtained by building 39, and 14 of these were authorized by Congress in the Flood Control Act of 1936.

The Major Recommendations

The report also recommends work in New England, but coupled with power development, improved sanitation, enhancement of recreational opportunities, and betterment of streams for navigation, saying that the frequency of floods "may not alone justify the cost of the reservoirs needed to eliminate such damages."

The National Resources Committee plans could be best carried out through a Cabinet office, as recommended in the governmental reorganization report, but it only speaks of a "development agency." Its major recommendations are:

1. Formulation and annual revision of a six-year program of federal construction.
2. Revision and adoption of this list of approved subjects by the Congress.
3. A lump sum annual appropriation under regular budget procedures for expenditure on these approved projects.
4. An allocation of these funds to appropriate construction agencies by a permanent public works or development agency.

On Permanent Basis

All sorts of machinery to implement this broad program is outlined in the committee's exhaustive report. It urges creation not only of a permanent public works organization, but of a permanent advisory national resources board and a fiscal advisory committee as well. Among other types of correlation, it urges joint investigation of fields of taxation by federal, state and local interests, as well as joint studies of selected river basins by state and federal agencies.

In his message, President Roosevelt recalls his previous suggestion of a permanent planning agency, and that the executive should submit to Congress annually a list of projects that have been studied and approved, informing them of costs and budgetary possibilities. The list would be, he says, "wholly advisory," and Congress could eliminate, add, or alter projects.

"Through the formulation and annual revision of a program of all types of construction," says the President, "revision and adoption of the program by Congress and appropriations under regular budgetary procedure timed in part in relation to economic needs, we can provide for the orderly development of our resources and the provision of needed facilities for our people."

Need for water conservation: Page 6.

A $58,000,000 flood control measure for New England area before Congress: Page 9.

Economics in the News

The Automobile Strike—Lack of Frankness Impedes Settlement—Wanted: Another Election and Reconstitution of Labor Board

By H. B. E.

The grant of the court injunction against the sit-down strikers will bring this expression of the automobile dispute as an act of trespass to a head. It may have unhappy consequences. Even without it, however, the strike was rapidly breeding a dangerous situation; not between capital and labor, but between labor and labor.

It is the consensus of independent judgment that those who want to go back to work outnumber those who want to stay out on strike. Assuming this to be the case, they were not likely, even without the aid of the courts, to be long denied "the right to work"—denied to them not by employers but by fellow employees. And then what? A situation might have been created putting back for years the cause of industrial peace in the country's greatest industry.

The automobile strike is no dispute over wages and hours and conditions of labor. To make it seem a conflict over these matters is to befog the public and unconsciously to impede settlement. The strike is the opening gun of the Lewis drive to organize the mass production industries into industrial unions. All the other demands are simply red herrings intended to obscure the fundamental issue in the public mind.

Among the public, so far as I have been able to find out, there is no objection to union organization. What the public asks is: Why should there be a strike about it? It may be that the General Motors has been trying to impede organization. The facts as to any such obstacle will no doubt be known in the hearings of the La Follette Committee.

If there has been any impediment, the company, I think, will not find much public support. In a free society compulsion and intimidation are just as disagreeable when exercised by employers as when exercised by union officials. Unionism is here to stay, no matter what employers may feel; and the sooner they make their peace with it, the better.

This question, however, is not pertinent to the strike. The strikers' case goes much deeper than the right to organize without obstruction. They seek to be the sole bargaining agency for the workers in the automobile industry.

Under the Wagner Act they have such a right if they can prove that the majority of the workers belong to the UAWA. If they do not possess a majority their demand is simply an arrant attempt to gain dictatorship by intimidating both workers and employers. If they have a majority why do they not offer to prove it by proposing as I suggested at the outset of the strike, a new election? There was an election in 1935 which was hailed on all sides as the fairest ever conducted in American industry. It could be repeated. Labor has the right to change its mind about its representatives, just as citizens have.

The automobile industry, to be sure, is committed to proportional, not majority, representation for bargaining purposes. That is to say, representatives speak for the men they represent—the number being on a pro rata basis. Moreover, the automobile industry has not recognized the Wagner Act. Neither objection, however, is an argument against an election. The issue of majority representation versus proportional representation may be met when it is reached.

First and foremost is the necessity to know what ratio of the workers the UAWA is speaking for. Then the public will have some facts to form an opinion upon.

Since the UAWA has not ventured to suggest a new election, the outsider is justified in thinking that the situation has not changed very much since 1935. In that year the voting in 63 plants representing 84 per cent of those eligible to vote resulted in 8.6 per cent of the workers balloting for the UAWA, which was then affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The results were:

Unaffiliated	68.6%
Employees Associations	13.3%
American Federation of Labor	8.6%
Scattered unions	9.5%

If this is the situation today, the sit-down is not only violative of law, but violative of labor organization on the democratic principle.

It may be argued that the General Motors has not suggested an election, either. That is perfectly true. Mr. Sloan's policy has been distinguished by neither

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Flood Districts Cheer News That Worst Has Been Passed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—Gen. Malin Craig, army chief of staff, told President Roosevelt today that conditions around Cairo had improved, but the danger period would not be over for four days more.

"Everything is holding all right in the lower river, too," General Craig added.

By the Associated Press

Confident predictions that the dramatic battle to tame the floods virtually was won cheered the Southland today as the crest surged out of the desolated Ohio valley into the Mississippi.

After a week of suspense and fear that a "super-flood" dwarfing the 1927 disaster in the Mississippi valley was inevitable, hopes of the vast army of flood fighters along 1000 miles of waterfront were raised by confident assertions of engineers that victory was in sight.

High winds which had driven choppy waves against the valley's defenses from Cairo to the Gulf of Mexico had subsided and engineers said, barring additional rains to stir the river into new fury, the flood waters should roll down the valley without the collapse of a single barricade.

But the wide valley, accustomed to the vagaries of the capricious stream, figuratively crossed its fingers and awaited developments. The beleaguered seawall cit yof Cairo, at the confluence of the Ohio and the Mississippi, was doubly alert after being cautioned by Mayor August Bode against "premature rejoicing."

Some thought the crest had passed last night after the river had remained stationary for 15 hours but, when it again began to creep higher, the coast guard ordered its first all-night patrol along the levee front.

Maj. R. D. Burdick of the army engineers predicted the Cairo gauge might rise slightly during the next two days, but was unworried.

"The crest is in sight and the magnitude of the stage has been pretty definitely indicated," he said.

Fair weather encouraged a crew of men who worked indefatigably to hold the Hickman (Ky.) seawall. Tiptonville, Tenn., wa snearly surrounded by water, but the situation had brightened considerably since flood waters broke through two sections of the Slough Landing neck near Bessie, Tenn. Dikes at Meilwood and Ferguson, Ark., were watched closely for signs of weakness.

Cold added to the hardship of thousands of refugees in Arkansas, and they huddled around stoves in hilltop camps. The Red Cross said 200,000 lowlanders in the Mississippi Valley had been driven from their homes.

Arkansas' Governor, Carl E. Bailey, gave the Red Cross complete charge of relief activities in the State where he said it would be necessary, for a time, to feed, clothe and shelter 50,000 citizens.

The Red Cross relief fund neared the $11,500,000 mark and the Senate pushed plans to send the $790,000,000 relief appropriation bill to President Roosevelt before WPA funds are exhausted. Senator Joseph T. Robinson, the Democratic leader, indicated the Government would attempt again to hobble rebellious rivers through a national control system constructed over a span of years.

Flood details and situation: Page 6.

Early Union Returns Show Big Margin For Maritime Settlement

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3 (AP)—Union leaders were confident the Pacific Coast maritime strike would end tonight or tomorrow, in spite of an unforeseen complication—the weather.

Stormy weather delayed distribution of ballots in the Northwest and San Diego to the International Longshoremen's Union, largest of the seven unions involved in the walkout, and officials said it probably would not be possible to announce the complete tabulation as planned for noon today.

Vote returns on agreements between shipowners and the other unions were pouring into the headquarters of the joint strike committee here. That body will tabulate the result and then set a date for the return to work, conceded as assured by union officials.

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Blum Wins Big Majority With French Defense Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Feb. 3—Virtual unanimity of the deputies on the need for military vigilance was expressed by the French Chamber at the conclusion of the debate on national defense.

Although 106 members of the Right refused their confidence in the Blum Government they would actually go farther in preparedness against attack. Communists and Socialists who have always been stern adversaries of militarism declared themselves as one man in favor of every possible measure to repel aggression while protesting their fundamental pacifism. Radicals are satisfied with the measures taken by Edouard Daladier as Minister of Defense. Altogether the Government majority numbered 405.

Banned Propaganda

The rallying of the Communists after the remarkably vigorous statement of M. Daladier is more notable in that they had listened uncomfortably to the condemnation of their anti-military propaganda in the Army. Although they form an integral part of the Front Populaire majority, their newspaper l'Humanité is forbidden in barracks. There shall be "no agitation, no politics, Sovietic or other, in the army," ruled Daladier amid enthusiastic applause in the Chamber.

Parliament's temper was unmistakably shown when it asked the vital question, "If war broke out this evening would France resist?" and the answer, warmly welcomed, was that France is able to repulse any adversary.

All Europe Is Arming

Every country in Europe is arming. Germany has more than 1,000,000 soldiers with many additions or reservists. Italian forces are the last word in perfection. Russia is not limited on land, in the air or at sea by any engagements. Poland and Czechoslovakia are reinforced. Britain, which fervently believes in disarmament, is now hastening to rearm. Even Switzerland is strengthening its militia. The more France hopes for peace, the more, M. Daladier asserted, it should resolve not to become an easy prey.

This thesis led to the announcement that 19,000,000,000 francs ($874,000,000) will be spent on armaments. The army must be modernized and motorized, but the Government opposes the project of a professional army, believing in the efficacy of conscription.

A fortified line from Dunkerque to Basel was France's solid buckler against invasion. But a strong fleet to assure communications, and efficient air services, are indispensable. Although there should be coordination there should not be a unified command in peace time. Munitions factories are being nationalized.

Air Force Increased

In the course of the debate Pierre Cot, Air Minister, announced that the number of airplanes had been increased by 37 per cent in the past six months and the French air force was now second in dimensions only to that of Soviet Russia.

A spokesman for the Socialists explained that doctrine must give way to particular circumstances, but they still held to the desirability of disarmament.

A spokesman for the Communists confirmed that it was in the interests of peace to bar the way to invasion.

France has thus given notice to Europe that whatever the color of Government it may have and however genuine are its efforts to consolidate peace, it means to be ready for any emergency.

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INTEREST BEGINS
FEB. 10

Chicago Schools Ease Curriculum

CHICAGO, Feb. 3 (AP)—Pupils in Chicago's public schools started Feb. 1 on a revised curriculum.

"We must," commented Superintendent William H. Johnson, "try to make the work attractive to them."

High school freshmen will take three "solid" subjects—English, general science and one elective course—instead of four. A rearrangement of study hours eliminates most homework. Credit points are allowed for music, art and physical training.

Fractions and long division are abolished in the lower grades of the elementary schools. Pupils will not encounter them until they advance to the upper classes.

First graders tackle only one form of the alphabet—printed characters—instead of two. They learn the letters by tracing them on grooved patterns. Later, they will take up long-hand writing.

The "visual" system of teaching reading is introduced. No word is spoken by the instructor or the class of beginners during the period of actual instruction. Instead, for example, the teacher holds up a card bearing the printed word CLOCK and points to the clock at the front of the room. The aim is to speed the child's comprehension of the meaning of words. The theory is that comprehension was slower when youngsters learned words by reading them aloud, because they repeated the words to themselves before gleaning their meaning when they encountered them again.

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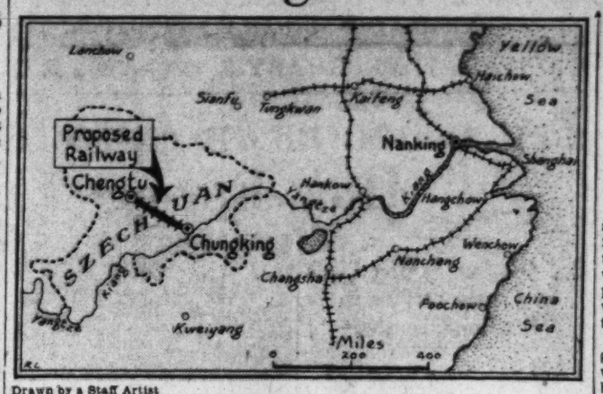
French Sign Rail Loan for China

Line 327 miles long to provide needed outlet for wealthy province of Szechuen, located on the border of Tibet.



Drawn by a Staff Artist

Route of Chuan Chien Railway Co.

Important Towns of Chungking and Chengtu Will Be Connected by Transportation Line Which Will Cost About $18,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — A railway loan agreement with France, providing for construction of a new line through one of the richest areas of wealthy though remote Szechuen province, has just been signed here with a number of particularly interesting features.

For one thing, this marks the greatest reconstruction project which has as yet been undertaken by the National Government's China Development Finance Corporation, which has been in existence slightly more than two years and which is headed by the former Finance Minister, T. V. Soong, well known in America and Europe through visits, and as a Harvard graduate.

The company is to be known as the Chuan Chien Railway (Special Charter) Company, Ltd., capitalized at approximately $6,000,000 on a basis of a loan of approximately $11,000,000 from the Banque Franco Chinoise pour le Commerce et l'Industrie, with a 30-year charter renewable on approval of the Ministry of Railways. Its line will be 327 miles long.

Under Ministry's Control

Though the Ministry and the Szechuen provincial Government are authorized to subscribe to a fair proportion of the total capital, the company is to be given a free hand in its own administration, while the Ministry retains only a right of control bestowed by law.

"Thus, the first genuine private railway company in China has been brought into being," says the Chinese-owned China Press of Shanghai, referring to the fact of government ownership and operation of other lines, "and Minister Chang Kia-ngau is to be commended for his far-sighted support to a new policy in this vast field of reconstruction. . . . It paves the way for an increasing measure of private capital participation in China's railway construction."

As to the loan itself, this is the first foreign loan thus far extended for construction of a new and independent rail line during the present National Government, formed in 1927.

Loan Obligations Met

China has for some years been pulling itself up by its own financial bootstraps, foreign countries manifesting wariness about loans to a nation which had developed such a bad reputation in the matter of internal stability though obligations of the National Government have been met scrupulously. During 1936, British interests granted two loans for existing lines or extensions, but the French loan was the first to be used in a remote part of China.

So difficult has travel been over the existing highway between Chungking and Chengtu that since an airline was put in, resources have been overtaxed and pilots say that "passengers would ride out on the wings if we'd let 'em." The country traversed has a natural wealth which has been sung by poets for ages, though at times banditry has placed a less poetical shade over the area. That the rail line is now projected is proof that the Government feels it has gained control over both the bandits and the communist armies which for a time were in Szechuen.

Will Cost $18,000,000

Construction of the line is expected to take about 2½ years and the entire cost will come to around $18,000,000, of which the French syndicate's share will be repaid over a 15-year period. This is the first time in many years that foreign assistance in railway construction has comprised a substantial amount of cash as well as supply of materials, the French share being divided about one-fifth cash to four-fifths materials.

In general, the idea is to make this an entirely private company but with Government assistance if and when it is required. The French loan is unconditionally guaranteed by the Ministry of Railways, but when market conditions permit, the Government holdings in the company may be sold to private investors.

All this would furnish material for radical criticism if any were permitted in China, but the Government control of the press is so rigid that nothing of that sort is in evidence. However the railway is provided it will certainly be welcomed by Chinese of all shades of opinions as an asset to a province which will repay development.

CKOC's Career One of Constant Public Service

With Monitor Newscasters

HAMILTON, Ont.—From a 10-watt transmitter on the air a few hours a day and a studio in one room above a store, to a 1000-watt station with studios in a modern office building, and 17 hours daily service sums up the decade of CKOC's history.

Known as the "Canadian Birmingham," Hamilton is a prosperous manufacturing city in the most densely populated section of the Dominion of Canada. In 1922, when radio was in its infancy, the first radiocasting unit here was the 10-watt transmitter installed above his store by the late Herbert Slack.

In a year the outfit was moved to the new Hamilton Lister building, and the power increased to 50 watts. In 1927, a further change was made, when CKOC was again moved, to quarters in the Royal Connaught Hotel, and its power stepped up to 100 watts.

Transmitter Moved

In 1931, the CKOC transmitter was moved some 12 miles outside the city, to the little town of Fruitland, at the entrance to the Niagara fruit belt; and as a necessary step in progress the power was increased to 1000 watts. Two years later the offices and studios were moved to their present location in the Wentworth building.

Owned and operated by the Wentworth Broadcasting Co., Ltd., CKOC is definitely one of the leading radio stations of Canada. It has kept in the vanguard in the province of Ontario by continual improvements in equipment. It serves the entire Niagara peninsula, and the greater portion of the whole province of Ontario, reaching craft plying the waters of Lakes Erie and Ontario.

In its service to this wide area, CKOC emphasizes civic enterprises of every type. CKOC came to the rescue when more spacious accommodations for the blind were needed; and helped to inaugurate the Community Chest method for aiding the poor. It has aided in other civic endeavor, and today is said to enjoy the good will of one of the widest audiences of any radio station of its size on the continent.

CKOC has been heard by radio enthusiasts in Mexico, in different sections of England, in Australia, and even in South Africa; also from coast to coast in Canada, and in every state in the United States of America.

By its affiliation with the Canadian chain, CKOC carries many of the features exchanged between the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and the National, Columbia, and Mutual systems of the United States.

News Radiocast

CKOC is at present under the general managership of James Midgley. Gordon Anderson is production manager and studio director. Under Mr. Anderson's direction, CKOC during the past three years has originated two outstanding radio commercial programs in Canada, and has taken an important place in radio circles.

CKOC has featured the radiocasting of "The Monitor Views the News," heard at 7:30 every evening except Sunday. Mr. Anderson, program director, is said to make special effort to read the Monitor news when he is present or to have it presented under his personal direction.

A devotional program, under the direction of the Christian Science Committee on Publication for Ontario, is given at 8:45 a. m., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Commercial spot announcements over CKOC are barred during the evening, from 7:30 until 11 o'clock.

CKOC operates on a frequency of 1120 kilocycles, with a power of 1000 watts. Its daytime radius is approximately 100 miles, primary coverage, night time proportionately greater. L. Horton is chief engineer.

This is article number 34 in the series. The next will appear on Friday, Feb. 5.

Executive Group For New Lawyers Guild Organizes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—Organization of the newly formed Lawyers Guild to liberalize the profession today took on official standing with announcement of a 15-member executive committee, whose membership includes Gov. Philip F. La Follette of Wisconsin.

Simultaneously, Frank P. Walsh, provisional president of the guild, announced Feb. 20, 21 and 22 as the dates for the guild's first national convention, which will be held in Washington, D. C., to adopt "an enlightened and progressive declaration of principles" and select a "representative roster of national officers.

Organization steps are proceeding on the basis of a national membership. Mr. Walsh said that responses already received indicated that local groups of lawyers in cities and counties throughout the country would join in the enterprise on this ground. Where local bar associations were "hopelessly reactionary," he added, it was possible that separate chapters of the Guild would be established.

Convention arrangements are under the direction of Mortimer Riemer, No. 265 Madison Avenue, New York City, who also has charge of the membership lists.

The executive committee named by Mr. Walsh includes besides Governor La Follette, John P. Devaney, retiring Chief Justice Supreme Court of Minnesota; Justice Ewing C. Bland, Court of Appeals, Western District of Missouri; Judge William H. Holly, United States District Court, Northern District of Illinois; United States Senator Homer T. Bone, Tacoma, Wash.; Charlton Ogburn, General Counsel American Federation of Labor; Judge Robert W. Kenny, Superior Court of California; Morris L. Ernst, New York city; Lee Pressman, counsel of the Committee for Industrial Organization; Justice Justine Wise Tulin, Domestic Relations Court, New York city; Judge Nathan Cayton, Municipal Court, Washington, D. C.; Michael N. Chanalis, professor of law, University of Newark (N. J.); Isaac Heller, New Orleans, La.; George T. Davis, San Francisco, Cal., and Maurice Sugar, Detroit, Mich.

New York Assembly Smothers 'Red' Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 3—Without a single hearing or the expenditure of one cent of its $15,000 appropriation, the legislative committee to investigate "Communism in the schools" which State Senator John J. McNaboe, New York City Democrat, agitated into being last session and which got a new lease in the Senate Monday night, appeared today to have been smothered for good and all in the Assembly. Senator McNaboe was active last winter in charges that the youth of the state were being exposed to the social philosophy now prevailing in Russia, but there seemed to be a tendency to muzzle his "red hunt" from the start.

He was seen hither and yon among his colleagues last night with a resolution to "revive and extend" the committee whose tenure ended at midnight, and was able to force it through the upper House, but the Assembly avoided the necessary concurrence by referring it to the Ways and Means Committee, whence it seemed apparent it would not emerge.

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Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Berengaria	Feb. 3	Cherbourg	Feb. 11	Feb. 4, 8:00 pm	Feb. 5, 8:00 am
*Paris	Feb. 6	Plymouth	Feb. 13	Feb. 5, 8:00 pm	Feb. 6, 8:00 am
†Rex	Feb. 6	Gibraltar	Feb. 12	Feb. 5, 8:00 pm	Feb. 6, 8:00 am
Cameronia	Feb. 6	Belfast	Feb. 14	Feb. 5, 10:00 am	Feb. 5, 7:00 pm
Hamburg	Feb. 6	Cherbourg	Feb. 14	Feb. 6, 1:00 pm	Feb. 6, 8:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Niagara	Victoria	Feb. 17	Feb. 12, 4:00 pm	Feb. 12, 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Canada	Victoria	Feb. 20	Feb. 13, 4:00 pm	Feb. 13, 7:30 pm

*Except North Ireland, Scotland, Italy and Mediterranean Countries.
†Italy and Mediterranean Countries Only.

Reich's 'If-and-When' Bonds For Reparations Wiped Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BASEL, Switz., Feb. 3—Writing from Lausanne on July 8, 1932, a correspondent cabled the following news, now thrown into significant light by Reichsführer Hitler's announcement that the last reparations obligation of Germany is repudiated:

"The reparations question is settled."

That dispatch was based on the agreement by Germany to the compromise for issuance of 3,000,000,000 marks in "if-and-when" bonds. The bonds were to be put on the market at any time after three years, when they could be floated at 90 per cent of their value on the basis of German credit alone.

"Perhaps Never"

In the same news dispatch of that joyous day when one of Europe's heaviest postwar clouds appeared lifting, the following statement occurred:

"The bonds will be issued when the market will bear them at 90 per cent. This means perhaps in three years, perhaps 10, perhaps never. If they are not issued in 15 years, the whole prospective issue is cancelled."

Even at Lausanne, the bonds were thus seen to be a gesture, a diplomatic compromise. Herr Hitler, in his recent speech to the Reichstag, made it clear that Germany has no intention of allowing the 3,000,000,000 marks of war-born obligations to be floated.

Those bonds represented the last small $750,000,000 of obligation remaining after successive whittling had pared down the original $64,000,000,000 of capitalized reparations. This tremendous burden, placed on Germany's shoulders at Versailles, was one of the chief barbs of German bitterness. It helped prepare the way for Herr Hitler's crusade of revived German nationalism.

The bonds were to be issued at 5 per cent, or halfway between the 4 per cent asked by Germany and the 6 per cent demanded by France. The time period of 15 years was halfway between the German request for 10 years in which the bonds would be automatically canceled, and the French figure of 20. The compromise was reached largely to give Edouard Herriot, then French Premier, something to take home as a promise of at least some German payment.

Herr Hitler's repudiation of the bonds comes just four a half years after the epochal conference at Lausanne.

The Bank for International Settlements in Basel now has the task of eventually clearing out the paper on which this phantom obligation was printed.

British Columbia Plans New Control Over Its Markets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—The Imperial Privy Council having rejected the Natural Products Marketing Act of Canada as invalid, British Columbia will attempt to control agricultural and fish marketing alone. No marketing soheme now in operation in British Columbia covering products of farm and sea will lapse on account of the Privy Council decision, according to Dr. K. C. MacDonald, Minister of Agriculture. This will be carried on under provincial legislation, which will be tested in the courts as rapidly as possible to determine its constitutionality.

Dr. MacDonald urged that the Federal Government sponsor new marketing legislation to take the place of that rejected by the Privy Council, so that all aspects of marketing, federal and provincial, may be controlled. There is no real hope here, however, that new federal legislation will be proposed during the present session of the Canadian Parliament, and British Columbia, alone among the provinces to control marketing on a large scale, will have to rely for the present at least on its own resources.

Alton Dam for Shipping Not to Control Floods

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Inquiries have been made whether the Government's $10,000,000 dam project at Alton, Ill., already well under way, could be made available as a help in staying the flood waters of the Mississippi. The army engineers directing the building of this impounding reservoir have declared that the Alton dam is strictly a navigation project. When completed it will have but little effect, they say, in controlling flood waters.

The Alton dam, supplemented by locks, is part of a $150,000,000 program to make the upper Mississippi navigable the year around for inland water traffic. Twenty-five other dam-and-lock devices are being built between here and St. Paul. The dams are designed to hold river waters in reserve when they are plentiful and release them when the river is low.

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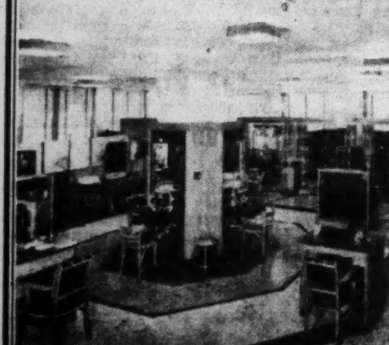
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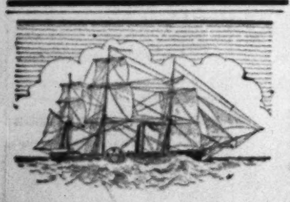
Sailing the seven seas
A century ago sails and steam combined to propel the Savannah across the Atlantic in 26 days. Modern ocean liners make the trip in four days. Travel advertising in The Christian Science Monitor carries news of steamships sailing to many parts of the globe.

Nationalist Feeling in Wales Stirred by Arson Convictions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—"Now the real fight will begin," declared Welsh Nationalists as they left the Old Bailey court room here after three of their countrymen had been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment each for burning down an airdrome near Pwllheli, North Wales.

The fight is over the British Government's action in building an air defense station in that part of Wales which is the heart of the nationalist movement.

Remembering that prison sentences did not suppress the suffragettes, or the Sinn Feiners in Ireland, or Gandhi, there seems some justification for the Welsh nationalists' claim that this trial has done much to help their cause. The three men sentenced have become martyrs with enhanced prestige among their followers.

The case was remarkable in a number of ways. The accused were prominent Welshmen, intellectual leaders and men of high repute. Mr. John S. Lewis, lecturer at Swansea University; the Rev. Lewis E. Valentine, Baptist minister at Llandudno, and Mr. David J. Williams, Fishguard schoolmaster and author.

A Strongly Pacifist Area

The first hearing of the case was in the Welsh town of Carnarvon. The accused admitted setting fire to the airdrome, which resulted in £2355 worth of damage to "the property of the King." They contended, however, that it was not a criminal offense, being forced on them by conscience and moral law.

Their chief arguments were that by introducing weapons of war in this district, the British Government would spoil the amenities of the locality, threaten the culture of the district, and offend the religious feeling of a people to whom pacifism is one of the strongest creeds.

A nation-wide protest was organized to stop the building of the airdrome, but was of no avail. It was pointed out that airdrome schemes in England had been changed in consideration of swans at Abbotsbury, wild fowl on Holy Island, and valuable agricultural land at Friskney, on the Wash. Why should not the Welsh people, it was argued, have equal consideration?

There was a tremendous demonstration of nationalist enthusiasm at Carnarvon. Excitement increased in the court when the accused refused to speak anything but Welsh. The jury finally refused to agree on a verdict despite the admission of the defendants that they had fired the airdrome.

It was subsequently recognized that a Welsh jury picked from the locality would be unlikely ever to agree on a verdict; so the trial was transferred to London. Here the trial only lasted two hours and the jury without leaving their seats found the three men guilty.

But the result of the trial has only agitated feeling still more in Wales. In between the two trials the speeches of the defendants at Carnarvon were circulated in pamphlet form all over the Principality, where they caused furious discussion.

Of course there are many patriotic Welshmen who deplore the act of arson and general opinion outside of Wales regards the three men who are going to jail for the sake of their consciences as fanatics.

But the whole question apparently cannot be dismissed as a case of fanaticism which must be smothered. Behind the Welsh nationalist movement is something of the resentment of England is shown in the Irish Free State. It is not resentment of the English people, individually or collectively, but of what it is believed England stands for, namely the gradual submerging of the Welsh and Irish people by English customs, culture, language and business methods.

Puts Blame on England

Mr. Lewis, one of the prisoners, is a student of economics. He blames England for the suffering of the Welsh coal-mining valleys, which are now described as special or depressed areas. He considers England enlisted South Wales in the industrial evolution and then deserted it when the economic collapse came.

Moreover, the religious side of the question is a powerful weapon. The Welsh are a very religious people; they are rabid pacifists and believe they are on the side of "Right" in any campaign against militarism.

It is likely, however, that if the nationalists continue to perpetrate acts of violence they will lose some of the support of the Welsh people in general.

Perhaps the best advice is contained in an editorial in the Manchester Guardian, which is a newspaper of account to Welsh people. It says: "At present it looks as though the first people whom the Welsh Nationalist leaders have to convince are their own countrymen. When they have returned a few members to Parliament and to public bodies their claim to act as spokesmen for Wales against the iniquities of the 'English Government' will be a little more firmly established."

Nevertheless there are some outside observers who, knowing something of the fervor behind Welsh nationalism, feel that the greatest danger lies in dismissing too lightly Welsh claims for a measure of self-government. The Irish Free State has provided an experience for the government in London of which the Welsh nationalists have not lost sight.

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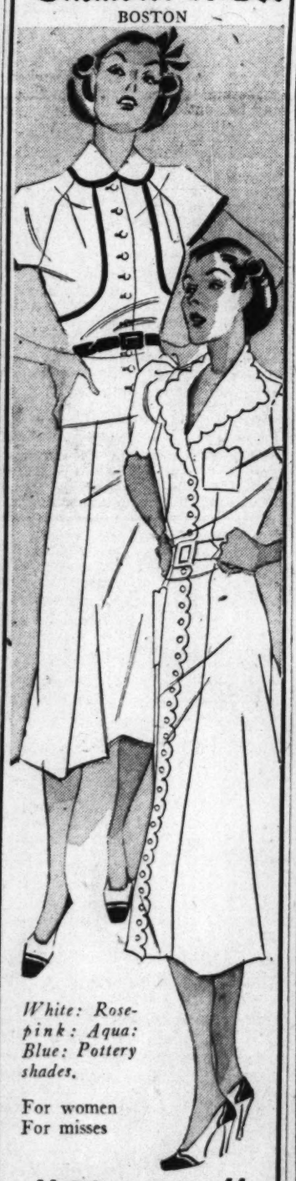
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Colorado Finds 'Revolt' Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 3—Colorado is provided with $273,100 in blank bonds to defend itself in case an insurrection is ever started in the state.

These bonds, the unused remnant of a $1,000,000 issue of 1914 to pay for military occupation of a strike zone in the state's southern coal fields, were uncovered during a recent house cleaning at the capitol by incoming office holders.

Attorney General Byron G. Rogers was asked by State Treasurer Homer P. Bedford if he might destroy them and Rogers replied that the legislative act authorizing them provided they were to finance action against future insurrections as well as coal strike troubles of that year. Therefore, they cannot be destroyed.

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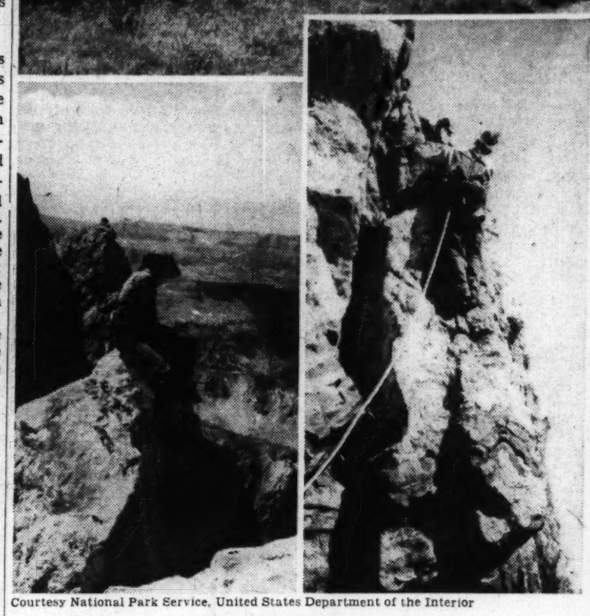

Courtesy National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior

Upper—Road at the Base of Mt. Michaud, Teewinat, in Grand Teton National Park
Lower Left—Girl Climber on Peak of Mountain
Lower Right—A Mountain Climber Leading a Party Over a Difficult Spot

Fireproof Ships

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 3 (AP)—The Koppers Company of Pittsburgh Penna., announced yesterday completion here of a 99 per cent unburnable passenger ship.

The vessel, the announcement said, "is the first to be rebuilt in compliance with the new regulations of the United States Department of Commerce to eliminate for the first time in history the hazard from fire at sea."

Fireproofed by the Maryland Drydock Company, a Koppers subsidiary, the ship—the S. S. Catherine—was to be moved from drydock today. It is operated by the A. H. Bull Steamship Company in West Indies service and carries 64 passengers and a crew of 47.

The commerce department fire regulations, which will apply to all future ship construction, permit 10 per cent of the material used to be wood.

The Catherine has less than 1 per cent of wood in her. The remainder of her construction is of steel, fireproof composition material, and compressed asbestos, the announcement said.

George French, general manager of the drydock company, said reconstruction of the vessel proved the possibility of obtaining as satisfactory architectural and decorative results with fireproof material and ornamental plastic applications as is possible with lighter, inflammable materials.

Staterooms, walls, doors and floors are insulated. Even bedclothes, draperies and furniture are treated to resist fire. The ship has an elaborate fire detection and alarm system.

Individual Electrical Units Sought for Canadian Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—One of the problems being faced at the $2,500,000 Temple of Science at Ottawa is cheap power for the farmer on the wind-swept prairies.

Experimentation on a type of windmill which would permit prairie farmsteads to be lighted and served by electricity the same as in sections of Canada where hydroelectric power is available is being conducted. The engineering problem involved has been largely solved. The problem of storage of electricity and the expense of installing the electrical equipment has still to be simplified, however, before such a service can be made available to the farmers. It is believed that all these matters will be solved soon.

Austrian Aerial Carriage To Reach Alpine Peak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—An aerial rail line is to be built from one of the stations of Austria's highest Alpine highway, that over the Grossglockner Pass, to the highest peak in this range. It will enable tourists ot reach one of the highest points in Europe.

This will be Austria's twelfth aerial line. They consist of suspended cables stretched from mountain base to peak, over which are pulled small carriages, which resemble baskets hanging from a trolley line.

Emergency Relief Given 900,000 in New York City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—Approximately 900,000 needy men, women and children in 285,000 homes in New York City were dependent upon the Temporary Emergency Relief Bureau at some time during 1936, according to a report made yesterday by Miss Charlotte E. Carr, executive director of the bureau. She placed the bureau's expenditures at $108,850,000, of which the city's share was $61,240,000, or 56.3 per cent, and the state's share $47,610,000.

State-Store Liquor Voted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 3—The Alabama Legislature has passed a State-store liquor control bill which, if signed by Gov. Bibb Graves, would repeal prohibition laws in all counties that vote "wet" in an election set for March 10.

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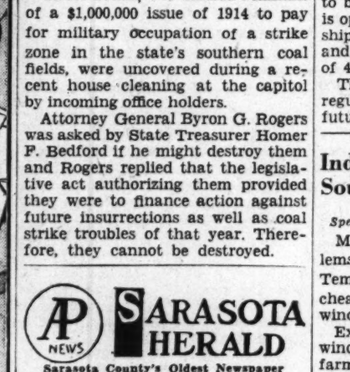

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Manufactured by The Excelsior Case Co. Kansas City, Mo.

France to Stop Enlistments For Conflict in Spain

PARIS, Feb. 3 (AP)—A bill to deprive citizenship from any Frenchman who enters foreign military service without governmental authorization was inrtdouced in the Senate today.

MADRID, Feb. 3 (AP)—Spanish insurgents renewed their drive against southern Malaga today, official reports announced.

An insurgent air raid on Malaga, goal of the fascist campaign along the southern seacoast, laid part of the town in ruins, government officials reported.

The Febus (official Spanish) news agency said an enemy plane brought down during an aerial battle over Calaceite, near Melaga, was identified as a German ship.

Fighting was renewed on all Madrid fronts yesterday, with both Socialist Government and fascist insurgent troops attempting to press an offensive.

The insurgents shelled Vallecas, on the southwest, but Madrid defense officials said the fascists were unable to advance there in an apparent effort to cut the Madrid-Valencia highway.

There was an insurgent attack at El Plantio also, but the Government announced its own troops were victorious.

Farther south, in the Aranjuez second, the Government attacked and there was intermittent gunfire in the university city suburb area.

On none of the fronts, however, was there an important change in either Fascist or Socialist troop positions.

Socialist officers asserted new foreign shock brigades were used in a Fascist attack yesterday on a Government position in the El Plantio sector, northwest of Madrid.

Two New Trails Blazed to Top Of Grand Teton Peak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho—The blazing of two new trails to the top of the famed Grand Teton peak, 13,747 feet above sea level, highest of the Teton range, was accomplished during the 1936 mountain climbing season in Grand Teton National park, Wyoming.

The climb was made by three park guides, Paul and Eldon Petzoldt, Idaho brothers, and Jack Durrance, Dartmouth University student and member of the American ski team, who scaled the Grand Teton up the precipitous north face. From the starting point on the surface of the Teton glacier, the route up the face of the mountain rises 35 feet vertically, while covering a horizontal distance of only slightly more than one third that distance.

The three men were roped together for 11 hours during their carefully-executed climb. Their most serious difficulty came when they were within 200 feet of the summit. A traverse on which they were traveling westward was "pinched out" so that the party could not proceed upward or farther across. The only alternative was to turn back for a 10-hour descent.

Tying Eldon Petzoldt, the lightest of the three, to the climbing rope, they lowered him over an overhang to a ridge 60 feet below.

The ascent of the Grand Teton from the "complete southwest ridge," and the first conquest of Mt. Wister by a woman, were two other notable accomplishments of the 1936 season. The former was made by Jack Durrance and Kenneth Henderson. The two women who became the first to conquer Mt. Wister were Miss Irene Ayers, sister of the party guide, Fred Ayers, and Margaret Smith, 16-year-old daughter of Willis Smith, park naturalist.

Reich Aid to Fascists Declared Uninterrupted

VALENCIA, Spain, Feb. 3 (AP)—The Socialist Government's Ministry of Marine declared today it had proof that German aid to Spanish fascists was continuing.

The statement said an "official report" received here declared:

"On the night of Jan. 31, 10 or 12 Junkers, headed southeast, flew over Berne, Switz. The planes entered Swiss territory east of Basel, and left, passing over Leman Lake, with the undeniable destination of Burgos, the Fascist seat of government."

Published accounts of the conflict said the shock troops, including cavalry, descended on Government trenches in a great wave, after an artillery bombardment. The assault was repulsed with losses by the insurgents, seizure of a disabled fascist tank and a gain in ground by the Socialist soldiers, the reports said.

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167 E. 125th ST. . . . Near Third Ave.
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2821 THIRD AVE. . . . . Near 148th St.
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WORCESTER, MASS. 184 FRONT STREET Corner Church

Intervention by Roosevelt Brightens Outlook in Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

mechanical aids to communication as the telephone.

At 8:30 a. m. a dangerous situation was developing in Anderson. A policeman struck a picket and strikers were planning retaliation. Immediately Department of Labor officials talked to both the Mayor of Anderson and the strike leaders in the same city. To both was explained the extreme importance of avoiding any trouble today. Both gave their assurance of co-operation. At noon Anderson was reported still quiet with police refraining from incitements while the pickets were behaving with more restraint.

Roosevelt Takes Action

The strike crisis came to a head early yesterday afternoon. Mr. Lewis again rejected a peace proposal which it is understood would have been acceptable to General Motors. Then word came of the granting of the injunction. The President summoned his labor department chiefs to a conference following which his name was used for the first time in a direct appeal to the two interests to meet and at least talk over the situation together.

It was President Roosevelt's suggestion, it was learned, that Mr. Knudsen be selected as the spokesman for General Motors, a selection which is considered auspicious for an early settlement. Mr. Knudsen is himself a mechanic who knows from personal experience something of the viewpoint of labor and is considered better able than some others to appreciate the issues involved from both points of view.

Lewis Calls Union Heads To Parley on Coal Wages

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, summoned his international policy committee today to meet here Feb. 12 to formulate new wage and hour demands.

The union's present contract with mine operators expires April 1. Wage negotiations are to start Feb. 17 in New York.

Mine operators already have asked that the present 35-hour week be extended to 40 hours, with no advance in pay.

Although the miners' demands will not be drawn up formally before the Feb. 12 meeting, it is understood in labor circles they will ask for a 30-hour week with no reduction in pay, and possibly an increase.

Salary Restoration With Tax Rises Stirs Cities in New Jersey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 3—New Jersey cities, thoroughly aroused by the threats of skyrocketing tax rates, today were planning to take the salary restoration problem in their own hands regardless of what the Legislature does.

The State League of Municipalities, in the meantime, was bringing pressure upon State House leaders of both parties to enact legislation extending a permissive suspension of mandatory salaries. This would leave local rulers free to provide in their budgets for whatever their financial resources permit.

The salary issue is caught in a political undertow, neither party wishing to sponsor in a gubernatorial election year legislation which might incur the opposition of a group so large as the public employees.

Trenton's council is planning to fix its own salary policy either through a summary extension of reductions or a reclassification of salaries by ordinance. A group of public employees here have refused to voluntarily submit to continued reductions. They want full restoration and in the event they don't receive such recognition and the Legislature continues its hands-off policy, they plan an appeal to the courts.

Europe's Machinery for Industrial Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

set up their own system of joint committees which have been most successful and are also entirely non-compulsory.

The British Railways, too, have their own Railway Staff National Tribunal consisting of a chairman jointly agreed upon, one representative of the companies, and one of the unions. Neither director of the company nor any official, nor any member of a trade union is eligible. Both sides agree to avoid publicity or propaganda. There is to be no withdrawal of labor or attempt by employers to hamper the working of the railways until each difference has been properly discussed.

One of the chief merits of the Whitley Councils is that the frequent contacts which they offer to both sides allow "firebrands" to "let off steam." In his book, "The Whitley Councils Scheme," Mr. John Barton Seymour tells of a "very advanced labor agitator who, after his first attendance as a member of the council meeting, exclaimed: 'It has opened my eyes! I would never have believed you fellows could be so reasonable.' Another secretary spoke of two 'Bolshies' who were put on the council and said: 'You wouldn't know them; they are so tame.'"

Strikes Called Anachronism

Remarkable results are claimed for these councils. Perhaps one of the most telling is that in the 54 industries which have joint councils and which employ upward of 3,000,000 workers, hardly any strike or lockout has taken place on a national or even on a large scale during the entire post-war period.

Illustrating the growing trend to look upon strikes a san anachronism in the modern state is the special machinery set up by the boot and shoe trade, one of the most highly competitive British industries, which is also subjected to fierce foreign competition. This trade has a guarantee fund of £2000 contributed by both sides as a monetary penalty for stoppage of work. If any strike or lockout continues for more than three days, the side responsible has to forfeit some of the fund by way of fines or damages assessed by a joint committee. This industry has had practically no strike or lockout during more than 30 years.

Statistics published by the International Labor Office in "Conciliation and Arbitration in Industrial Disputes" reveal that during the 15 years 1910-1924, 44 per cent of the stoppages were settled by compromise, 30 per cent favored the employers, and 26 per cent the workers. Of all the settlements, 72 per cent were effected by direct arrangement between the parties, 8 per cent were composed by conciliation and 6 per cent by arbitration.

Strike Abstainers Protected

No review of the British system would be complete without a brief reference to the special legislation passed in 1927 by the Conservative Government to prevent another general strike. By this act any strike or lockout becomes illegal if (1) it has another object than the furtherance of a trade dispute, or (2) if it is "designed or calculated to coerce the Government, either directly or by inflicting hardship upon the community." Penalties are laid down against anyone inciting others to take part in such a strike, while abstainers are protected.

The act also declares that it shall not be lawful to require any member of a trade union to make a contribution to the political fund of a union. Moreover, civil servants may only belong to a union of their own, which must not include political objects, nor be associated with any political party. But this does not apply to members of trade unions, to whom superannuation or unemployment benefits are due. A great deal has been made of this act by foreign commentators, but it should be pointed out that the act was not repealed by the Labor Government of 1929, and furthermore, it has never been appealed to since it became a law 10 years ago.

France:

Across the Channel, the handling of French labor relations recently has been characterized by constant and massive Government intervention. This intervention has taken the form of conciliation whenever possible, but almost always it proved necessary for the State to impose on the employers a solution satisfactory to the workers.

When Léon Blum took office last June he faced a swelling wave of sit-down strikes. The main demands were for shorter hours, higher pay, vacations with pay, and "collective bargaining" labor contracts. He was able to obtain the consent of both national labor leaders and representatives of the big industrial employers' organizations to a series of broad agreements covering all these points. These became known as the Matignon Accords.

Actually, however, the employers took the stand that they would obey and apply whatever laws Parliament passed, but would not take upon themselves the responsibility for applying the measures included in these Matignon Accords. M. Blum therefore rushed laws through Parliament embodying all the main demands of the strikers.

Paid Vacations Enforced

The Government with the co-operation of the C. G. T. (French Federation of Labor) began by obtaining the actual application of salary increases and paid vacations. Application of the forty-hour week was put off until the end of 1936 and is even now still in process of application to one industry after another.

As in the United States today, the collective bargaining contracts gave the most trouble. The portion of these contracts dealing with improved working conditions was generally observed. The parts referring to labor union representations or "delegates" and their rights, however, have caused constant friction between workers and employers. The latter protested that their necessary prerogatives of management were being interfered with, and the workers retorted that the proprietors were not carrying out the contracts. Many strikes arose over the dismissal of workers.

To solve these conflicts the Government proceeded first through conciliation and arbitration. The arbiter in most cases was simply the Prefect or Government's representative in the locality where the strike occurred. In nearly every instance the Prefect worked hand in hand with the local C. G. T. leaders and made it clear to the employer that the State expected him to keep to the spirit of the Matignon Accords.

Evacuation, Then Arbitration

At first no attempt was made to evacuate factories occupied by workers. After three or four months, however, public opinion, which had favored the strikers, turned against them and the Senate obliged M. Blum, toward the end of the year, to begin evacuating factories before beginning arbitration efforts.

At the end of December, a new wave of strikes arose. M. Blum therefore pushed a bill through Parliament making arbitration legally obligatory.

The success of this system has been so noticeable that the Government was able recently to announce that there were no more sit-down strikes in France. This is not literally true, but the number of labor conflicts is well below the usual average.

Germany:

When the National Socialists came to power in Germany, trade unions were immediately destroyed, their officials arrested, their funds confiscated and their property administered by a government-appointed commissioner. In the substitution of the German Labor Front of one comprehensive unit for the whole state, for the old trade unions, it was declared that the class struggle had gone forever.

The basic unit in the new order is the undertaking (factory, etc.), which is conceived as an industrial unit consisting of "leader" and "followers," the former being the employer or his manager, and the latter, the employees. Their ideal is "to foster the objectives of the enterprise and the common benefit of nation and state."

But there is no question now as to where final decisions lie. The "leader" is—to change the metaphor—"master in his own house" and has the last word regarding wages and working conditions. The old collective agreements were "Jewish-Marxist" and, much to the joy of the big industrialists, have been thrown aside.

Instead of the workers' councils have been substituted the "confidential councils." The chairman of such a council is the head of the undertaking and in consultation with the National Socialist factory cell (NSBO) he draws up the list of candidates for the confidence council. This list is then presented to the employees for approval. Should these latter reject all or most of these proposed, then the trustees of labor, or state nominees, step in and make the appointment.

Reich "Trustees of Labor"

With the introduction of the trustees of labor, state interference becomes a reality. There are 13 such "Treuhaender der Arbeit," one for each of the administrative districts of the Reich.

Instead of the former labor courts of arbitration, there are now "courts of honor," one in each of the 13 districts, and consisting of three judges, one selected from the employers, one from the workers and the third is a qualified lawyer. These judges are appointed by the trustees of labor.

The trustees are themselves big industrialists, and it is difficult to conceive of their being stanch defenders of the rights of labor. It is as if in the automobile strike in the United States the chairman of the employers' concerned had the decision as to what should be done under such conditions with his own workmen.

With no freedom of movement for labor—each worker must have a "labor passport"—with the labor market regimented and with the political pressure under which the whole of Germany's economic system has operated since 1933, the workers could be "kept in their place" with little or no legislation.

Italy:

As in National Socialist Germany, so in Fascist Italy, Signor Benito Mussolini has done away with the once powerful Socialist Trade Unions and made all strikes and lockouts illegal. The fundamental idea governing the Fascist labor legislation is that the interests of individuals, classes or categories must not prevail over those of the community as a whole, that is, of the State.

The organization of employers and employed are inserted in the framework of the State. They are known as syndicates and receive legal status. They are empowered to act in the matter of labor contracts on behalf of the class and occupation they represent. The contracts they enter into become legally binding not only on their registered members but on all employers or workers engaged in that industry. The syndicates are grouped into federations and confederations, which represent the interests of each category or each industry as a whole.

Special Labor Tribunals

Relations between employers and employed are regulated between the different categories by collective contracts. Conflicts may arise between the said categories, respecting the application of collective contracts or of other existing regulations, or requests for new conditions of labor. These disputes must be settled in a conciliatory manner by the recognized associations of superior grade.

If conciliation fails, the matter goes for final settlement before a special tribunal, called the Magistracy of Labor. This is one of the ordinary Appeal Courts of the kingdom, but the judge is aided by two assessors chosen from a list of experts on the particular matter under dispute. The Magistracy of Labor has hitherto functioned admirably, and the decisions handed down by the Court have been in the majority of cases in favor of the defendants, the workers.

Since 1926, there have been no big strikes and the very few cases which have occurred are said to have been the result of uncertainties prevailing as to the correct interpretation of the Syndicalist Act.

Austria:

In most of Central and in the whole of southeast Europe laborers are meagerly protected and poorly paid. The main political reason is that the outlawing of Communism makes all effective labor organizations also illegal. The outstanding economic feature of the situation is that the peasantry in this part of the world furnishes an inexhaustible supply of cheap workers. The income of the peasants from the land is so small that they are willing to work in factories for almost nothing. So the city proletariat can expect little more than a bare existence.

In Clerical-Fascist Austria most strikes are illegal. The workers can belong to no organization except the "one state union." Almost all labor agitation is prohibited. In each enterprise the laborers, who belong to the state union, may elect their own representatives, who are under the strictest state control. No independent labor press is allowed and no free expression of opinion is permitted the workers. All free proletarian, cultural, sport, or recreational activity is outlawed.

Collective contracts are often not observed, and rules regulating the hours of work are neglected. Industry is slowly going forward, but wages are going down, the number of unemployed is mounting, and the consumptive power of the masses is steadily sinking.

Obligatory arbitration commissions are part of the Austrian system. But so far they have hardly begun to function. Workers are more or less at the mercy of the State and their employers. They are therefore highly dissatisfied and their lot is so bad that certain members of the Government, as well as distinguished churchmen, have made vigorous protests.

Hungary:

In Hungary, there is more political freedom than in Austria, but far less social aid for the workers. There is practically no dole for the unemployed. Labor agitation is prohibited. Communism and "radicalism" are ruthlessly suppressed and any attempt at effective organization of the labor masses is considered communism.

The Socialists in Hungary have their unions, their party, and their press. They are not without some influence, but are by no means a vital factor.

Industry is advancing, but wages have fallen off a little. Strikes sometimes occur, and one very famous sit-down strike of miners proved effective last year. There are not many unemployed. The average yearly salary is approximately $200. One of the chief aims of Hungarian politics is to keep the workers completely in hand.

Roumania:

In Roumania, where there is not much unemployment, strikes sometimes occur and are occasionally suppressed with great violence. All radical labor organizations are suppressed. Communism is outlawed and anyone agitating in favor of the workers is considered a communist. The standard of living of the workers is very low.

The present dictatorial government of Bulgaria has made strikes illegal. There is one state union. Bulgaria's industry is quite limited and most of the regular workers are communists at heart. They once exerted much political influence. Good social laws exists, but are poorly enforced. Unemployment aid is given. Generally speaking the Bulgarians are poor and the workers are very poor along with the rest.

Yugoslavia:

The Yugoslav Government has recently decreed a minimum wage of 45 cents a day. There is a large state labor organization with imposing chambers of labor. Socialist activity is not prohibited but communism is violently persecuted. Industry is growing in Yugoslavia and the number of workers is increasing. Strikes sometimes occur, but with thousands of peasants waiting to take up any tools that might be laid down, strikes are useless. Besides, labor leaders advocating such drastic acts are arrested as communists.

When the potential supply of workers far exceeds the demand, when communism is considered treason, when the masses are ignorant, and the state police is invested with great authority, wages seem to be determined by the bare level of existnce.

Belgium:

Conciliation is the backbone of the Belgian anti-strike machinery—strengthened by a liberal amount of pressure on the parties to use the machinery provided. An unusual feature is the penalty applicable to employers and workers alike for failing to mediate. If the employers refuse to go to arbitration when the workers are willing, the latter receive unemployment relief. If the other way about, no relief is given by the State. The attempt at stay-in strikes which followed the French ones last June were drastically suppressed by the Van Zeeland Government, which pushed through emergency legislation granting, among other advantages, shorter hours and holidays with pay.

Scandinavia:

In Denmark and the other Scandinavian States, there is a strong belief in the efficacy of the Official Conciliator. This important gentleman may acquire as a preliminary condition of his mediation that for a whole week there shall be no stoppage of work. In Norway, the conciliator can bring the two parties together before the dispute has been aggravated by notice of a strike or lockout. In Sweden, too, conciliation is carried out almost exclusively by official conciliators. In all three countries justiciable questions, such as the interpretation of a collective agreement, are automatically referred to arbitration or labor courts.

In the conscription countries, the Government's most drastic weapon against would-be strikers is to order them to the barracks. This was done recently with success by the Greek dictator, Gen. Jean Metaxas. But when in the first recorded strike in history the Israelites of old were oppressed by the Egyptians, it was not physical force which liberated them.

Judge Urges Labor Tribunal

By the Associated Press

Flint, Mich., Feb. 3

Circuit Judge Paul V. Gadola advocated legislation setting up a tribunal for peaceful settlement of labor disputes yesterday in his decision granting General Motors Corporation an injunction against occupation of its plants by strikers.

"It is deplorable," he said, "that in this country, and with the respect for law and order in our institutions that prevail, that it should become necessary to have conditions exist as they are. Courts cannot set up any processes or tribunals to adjust differences between an employer and an employee.

"That is a matter for the Congress or of the various state legislatures. In passing, it might be well to remark that the English system has adopted means to have completely removed these controversies from direct action and place them under proper government supervision, with proper legal procedures and tribunals to settle and adjust differences.

"The Danish system that has been in operation for some time likewise provided means and methods of peaceable adjustment. This should be done in America, and probably in the near future will be done. It must be remembered that both sides to any controversy should be required to submit their differences to the proper tribunal set up for the adjustment thereof."

Straus Urges Housing Subsidy

WASHINGTON — Following a visit with President Roosevelt, at which he discussed low cost housing, Nathan Straus said there must be "a liberal government subsidy" if a low cost housing program is to be carried out. The plan depends on both the interest rate and the cost, he said. He said there is no bill drafted yet for introduction at this session of Congress.

Senate Plans Drastic Inquiry Into General Motors' Setup

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—Congress brandished the club of a Senatorial investigation over General Motors today.

Just as John L. Lewis was swinging aboard his train for Detroit yesterday, Senator Matthew M. Neely (D.) of West Virginia introduced the long-threatened resolution for a searching investigation of the big automobile empire. The resolution was referred immediately to the Committee on Education and Labor, over which Hugo L. Black (D.) of Alabama is chairman. If approved, the inquiry would be carried on by Mr. Black, who is among the most determined cross-examiners in the upper chamber. There is no doubt that if the inquiry is approved stockholders of the $1,270,000,000 automobile firm may expect a full-fledged inquiry ranging from possibility of a 30-hour week to whether corporate structure of the organization, as a holding company, needs legislative control.

Meanwhile Washington hung breathless today over the situation at Flint, where a crisis approached as the time limit neared for the ordered evacuation of sit-down strikers. Mr. Roosevelt had no comment on the strike at his afternoon press conference yesterday but the Labor Department indicated it would continue its efforts at mediation up to the last moment.

Two Inquiries Already

But while Washington waited tensely, the preparations for the latest congressional investigation into the affairs of the third largest business organization in the United States got under way.

The labor policies of the General Motors empire are already the subject of two federal inquiries. The La Follette committee investigating civil liberties will hear General Motors executives next week, and evidence already presented before it has shown that the company employs at least five different espionage agencies with annual expenditure of $200,000.

The National Labor Relations Board at the same time has asked the eighth Circuit Court of Appeals to vacate an order issued last summer which has kept the board from investigating charges that the company has pursued a policy of preventing its employees from organizing.

Senator Black's education and labor committee reported out a resolution to give the civil liberties committee $50,000 to continue inquiry into labor conditions in the automobile industry and elsewhere, and summoned Senator Neely to a hearing on his proposal to investigate the General Motors Corporation.

The Neely resolution was prepared several weeks ago but was held in abeyance when the company agreed to a truce under the auspices of Gov Frank Murphy of Michigan. Plans for the inquiry were held back also during consequent negotiations in Washington; but with the sweeping terms of the injunction issued by Judge Gadola at Flint, barring not only the "sit-down" strike but picketing as well, the wheels for the inquiry were finally set in motion. The resolution calls for a report and recommendations on whether the 30-hour week, minimum wages and wage differentials are "practical" in General Motors plants.

Sweeping Investigation

The Neely resolution asks, among other things, for investigation of "salaries, bonuses or other compensation for officers, directors and employees," and requires information on the "financial gains from mechanization and technological improvement . . . which should have been made available in the form of lower prices (to automobile buyers) and increased wages (to workers) and . . . which have been capitalized through stock dividends or other devices and improperly diverted to those in control" of the corporation.

From other sources, the records show that General Motors, a vast holding company, has 69 American plants, making 55 per cent of the motorcars in the United States, with valuation greater than Ford, Chrysler and Studebaker rolled together.

The vast empire ties into E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Company which has a quarter interest, as well as J. P. Morgan & Co., two of whose partners are General Motors directors. On the finance committee of 14 sit seven representatives of the Du Ponts and four of the Morgan company.

Hauling Clause Defended

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—Frank Lyon, attorney for the Intercoastal Freight Association, declared yesterday repeal of the "long-and-short haul" clause of the Interstate Commerce Act would destroy steamship transportation between the East and West coasts. Appearing before the House Interstate Commerce Committee in opposition to the Pettengill bill to repeal the clause, he said railroads, in urging repeal, wanted to eliminate ship competition.

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Knudsen Pledges Negotiations When Strikers Quit Plants

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—An indirect appeal to sit-down strikers to submit to the order by Judge Paul V. Gadola of the circuit court in Flint, Mich., that they evacuate the plants of the General Motors Corporation, and specific pledge that the corporation would enter into negotiations with representatives of the United Automobile Workers' Union as soon as the evacuation was effected was contained in a statement issued simultaneously here and in Flint by William S. Knudsen, executive vice-chairman of the company, today.

"As soon as the plants have been evacuated and restored to our possession," Mr. Knudsen said, "we will commence negotiations with the union on the issues which it raised in its letter of Jan. 4. We will do all that lies in our power to make a prompt and honorable settlement so that production can be promptly resumed and the incomes of the hundreds of thousands of people which have been so adversely affected by the strike situation may be restored as soon as possible."

Mr. Knudsen was reported at General Motors headquarters to be in conference with Governor Murphy and John L. Lewis, head of the Committee for Industrial Organization, in Detroit when this was written.

Mr. Lewis left Washington yesterday for Michigan, reports saying he was going there to take charge of the strike situation. It was revealed here today, however, that prior to his leaving Washington a message had been dispatched to Gov. Frank Murphy to the effect that President Roosevelt wished him to ask an authorized representative of General Motors to meet Mr. Lewis for a discussion of the labor problems involved.

Murphy Arranges Parley

Governor Murphy, it was added, then wrote a letter to Mr. Knudsen last night, saying it was the wish of the President that General Motors meet with Mr. Lewis to talk over the situation. Thus the Michigan Governor made it clear that he was passing on the invitation at the request of the President, and upon this understanding, Mr. Knudsen agreed to meet with Mr. Lewis this morning after Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., head of General Motors, had declined a similar invitation by Miss Frances Perkins, secretary of labor.

At General Motors headquarters here it was said when this was written that they were without information regarding what transpired at the meeting.

Likewise, it was said that no information had come from Flint to indicate that the union leaders there had reconsidered their decision to sit tight in the plant they had occupied, nor whether, in the event of their refusal to evacuate the plants, Governor Murphy would use National Guardsmen, who now have a ring of steel around the sit-down strikers, to evict them from the factories. It was admitted here that there was a crisis on in Flint, and that it was impossible this morning to tell how it would be decided.

With Mr. Lewis and other responsible labor leaders now in Detroit, the consensus here was that a clash would be averted. Whether this would be through the union leaders demanding and enforcing obedience to Judge Gadola's order or by an appeal to the courts for a stay of the injunction writ and an appeal to the higher courts was not known.

The Jan. 4 letter referred to by Mr. Knudsen was written by Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers of America, and asked that a conference be held between representatives of the corporation and the union "for the purpose of discussing and negotiating certain fundamental issues which had arisen between employees and the management."

"These issues," Mr. Martin continued, ". . . cover the recognition of the union by the corporation for the purpose of collective bargaining, recognition of seniority rights for the purpose of maintaining job security for the employees, the elimination of the speed-up system and the establishment of a minimum wage which would assure a decent standard of living to your employees."

Rejected Firm's Proposal

Mr. Martin rejected a proposal made by General Motors Corporation on Dec. 31, 1936, when the corporation held that its employees should discuss any of their grievances with the plant managers. He stressed that the "fundamental issues," for which General Motors must fix a national policy, included national conferences between responsible heads of the corporation and chosen representatives of the international union.

At these conferences, he said, there must be a discussion of abolition of all piecework systems of pay and the adoption of a straight hourly rate in its place, a 30-hour week and six-hour work day with time and a half for overtime, establishment of a minimum rate of pay "commensurate with an American standard of living," reinstatement of all employees unjustly discharged, seniority based upon length of service, recognition of the International Union, United Automobile Workers of America, as the sole bargaining agency between General Motors Corporation and its employees, the establishment of joint tribunals and joint rules of procedure for the adjusting of any and all disputes that may arise from time to time between employees and the corporation and, finally, a mutual agreement on speed of production.

Willingness of General Motors now to enter into such discussions is pledged by Mr. Knudsen in his statement. Thus indicating wide modification of General Motors' policy in dealing with the strike situation and labor's unionization program.

Mr. Knudsen in his statement welcomed Judge Gadola's decision, which, he said, upholds General Motors' position that the "forceful occupation" of their plants by the union was illegal.

"We expect that the union will now demonstrate that it is a responsible organization, willing to abide by the law and to respect the rights of others by peacefully accepting the decision of the court," he said.

Conciliatory Attitude

The atmosphere at General Motors headquarters here today appeared distinctly conciliatory, with no appearance of "cockiness" anywhere. The position of the corporation with regard to its property rights was seen as thoroughly fortified by Judge Gadola's decision, but there was obvious nervousness over whether the strikers would obey it and move out of the plants.

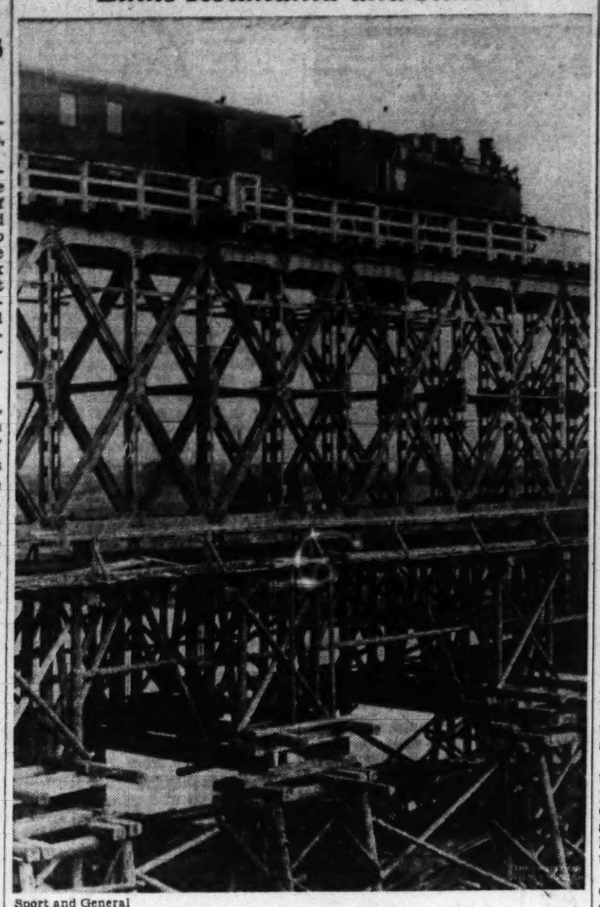
In labor quarters here ample ground was found for an appeal to the higher courts against the injunction writ. This was based chiefly on the fact that Judge Gadola ordered that the labor union halt its picketing of General Motors premises after 3 o'clock this afternoon and cease "loitering at or near the approaches of the factory building of said plants, or upon the public streets or highways leading to said plants. Or at places where the non-striking employees of the plaintiff desiring to work for plaintiff enter or alight from conveyances en route from or to said plants.".

Confederates Meet June 9

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 3—The United Confederate Veterans will hold their 1937 reunion in Jackson, Miss., June 9-12. Gen. Homer Atkinson of Petersburg, Va., commander-in-chief of the veterans, officially accepted the city's invitation. The invitation was sent by Gov. Hugh White of Mississippi, Lieut.-Gov. Homer Costell, Mayor, W. A. Scott of Jackson, Mrs. M. L. Batson, U. D. C. official; and Mark T. Bynum, state commander of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Links Roumania and Russia



Sport and General

Bridge Across Dneister Rebuilt
Gap of 18 Years Filled

This Roumanian train marked a new stage in that country's relations with Russia by making the first crossing of the restored bridge over the Dneister river.

This span near the town of Tighina was blown up by order of the Bucharest Government when bolshevism threatened to engulf Europe. Since that time Russia had been cut off from the Balkans and southern Europe by the unbridged river until the bridge was restored.

U.S.-China Trade Hard Hit Due To Maritime Strike

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—China has been hard hit by the American shipping tieup. Exporters and importers here freely express the view that it will take years for American business in the Far East to recover from setbacks suffered as result of the inevitable trade handicaps which the strike has brought.

Although various expedients have been devised to cope with the situation, the harm has been unavoidable and conspicuous. Shipping lines have, of course, lost more directly and heavily. But hardly less direct and heavy has been the damage done those who have been working to open China markets for American goods and who have had to stand idle and see orders fall into the hands of their European and Japanese import competitors.

Chinese buyers are deeply conservative. It is hard to "sell" them on anything in the first place, and if after they have once been "sold" some turn of circumstances causes them to start buying elsewhere it is a tremendously difficult task to get them to turn away from the new source. Yet those American importers who have had goods lying on San Francisco and other wharves could do nothing but sit idle. Explanations are of little avail in dealing with Chinese buyers.

Travelers have had some embarrassing times because they allowed themselves to be stranded beyond the time of sailing of the last American ships. In Shanghai there have been a number of people bound either around the world or at least to Manila, who found their tickets on American steamships "no good" for any purpose, not even for a "trade-in" with cash exchange through which they could buy tickets on other lines. A number of people have been in actual distress while others have suffered intense annoyance. All of which has not made for any growth of good will toward American shipping lines or American institutions in general.

Tire Plant Closed By Sit-Down Row Over Union Dues

AKRON, Ohio, Feb. 3 (AP)—The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company's plant No. 2, employing 5000 persons, was closed today after a dispute in which workers were reported to have forcibly ejected C. C. Slusser, vice-president of the company, from the tire building department.

L. E. Judd, public relations counsel, said Mr. Slusser, another company representative and an employee were "shoved" out when they told the tire builders that the man could work without paying his dues to the United Rubber Workers Union.

No union official could be reached immediately for comment. About 150 of 525 men in the department refused to vacate and remained in the factory.

When the midnight shift reported, it was informed that operations had been completely suspended. Mr. Judd said production would not be resumed until the dispute is settled.

Union members precipitated the trouble, Mr. Judd declared, when they "told a fellow worker who apparently had failed to pay his union dues to get out."

The worker protested at a company gate house, Mr. Judd continued, and was escorted back to the department by Mr. Slusser and another company representative.

He quoted Mr. Slusser as telling the unidentified employee that "the payment of union dues is not a condition of employment" and instructing shift workers that either he or nobody would work. The ejection followed, Mr. Judd said.

Production was not affected at Goodyear's other two units here, which employ about 9000 other workers. A year ago Goodyear was closed for more than a month by a strike, and nearly two score "sit-downs" have occurred in its various units during the last year.

Wiseacres Read Signs in Flowers At White House

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—Strange doings at the White House last night, they discovered when they came down this morning.

The first person to visit the florist's shop (it isn't a public shop, just an adjunct to the Presidential greenhouses) jumped back in astonishment at the look of the flowers. And now the wiseacres are trying to read some political significance into what happened.

For the crimson roses (just as red as the ones they always have at the Russian Embassy) had turned the palest ivory-white. "Ah, ha!" thought the wiseacres, "White House swings to the right."

They then came to the carnations. The pale pink ones had turned a deep red around the edges, while retaining their modest blush at the center. Which would imply—politically interpreted—that the carnations' radicalism was — like the curate's egg—only good in parts.

Maybe, thought somebody else, it is a result of all the punning that went on at the President's press conference late yesterday. For when Mr. Roosevelt was asked about the Debs Column (a group of American volunteers for the Spanish Loyalists) he asked if it was another columnist's story. And a reporter asked if it didn't concern sub-debs, rather than debs.

But, after all, the flower explanation was simple, however amazing its results. The refrigeration system had gone wrong. The flowers were under the influence of White House gas.

Quotes From Congress

Unemployment, Banquo's Ghost and Social Dynamite—Matanuska Rises to Plague Hopkins—Resettlement, a Great Dream

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Some of the revealing observations made in the daily grist of congressional speeches are set apart in the following paragraphs:

Senator Homer T. Bone (D), Washington: Unemployment is the most important question before the country, according to Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the President of the United States, and there cannot be any argument in that point at this time. That is a Banquo's ghost that shakes its gory locks at us on every highway in this country. It is a riddle put up to us, and if we fail to solve it intelligently, and if we fail to bring to bear dispassionate judgment on this matter, and fail to bring relief to suffering people until such time as they can be absorbed into private industry, we are trifling with social dynamite.

* * *

Senator Arthur Capper (R), Kansas: I have introduced a bill to apply the principles of the Hawes-Cooper and Ashurst-Sumners Convict Labor Acts to strengthen the regulation of child labor by the states, but, as I said when I introduced that measure, I do not believe such legislation can fully meet the situation. The real answer is in ratification of the child-labor amendment, and such proposed legislation as I have just mentioned is only a stopgap until Congress is empowered to meet the situation on a national scale.

* * *

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R), Michigan: On June 24, 1935, Mr. Hopkins said that the cost of Matanuska was estimated at $1,093,000. That was in perfectly good faith. He writes me that he has now spent on Matanuska $3,975,000, and that he needs $800,000 more to complete it. In other words, the $1,000,000 project has just naturally flowered into a $5,000,000 project, and meanwhile the beneficiaries of the $5,000,000 project, which has increased 500 per cent over its original cost, are proposing to strike unless they are kept on WPA.

* * *

Senator Alva B. Adams (D), Colorado: I have great sympathy with the dream which accompanies the resettlement. The practical working out, however, of the dream has been disappointing. Ninety-one million dollars has gone into these projects and 10,777 families are all that have been taken care of. The projects are costing an average of over $7000. Some of them cost $14,750. You are not taking care of a fellow who is in distress when you are providing him with houses of that nature.

Representative Fritz G. Lanham (D), Texas: It has come to be a commonplace thing in South America to see these airships from Germany come and go. When we look at the results and take into consideration that there have been no passengers injured, more than a quarter of a million of them carried, the Atlantic Ocean crossed over and over again, one of these ships having made a round-the-world trip, not having the advantage of the use of our helium, which is a non-inflammable, non-explosive gas with a buoyancy of 92 per cent of that of hydrogen, no one can doubt that this is a subject worthy of our practical consideration.

Representative James W. Wadsworth (R), New York: Presidents come and go. Congresses come and go. But the bureaucracy goes on forever.

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New Deal to Spend Vast Sum On Flood Relief and Control

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—Definite revelation of plans for vast federal expenditures for flood relief and flood prevention have been given the Senate by administration officials. The announcement was made to forestall a proposed increase of $400,000,000 in the pending $789,000,000 work relief appropriation.

The announcement, made by Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, majority leader, coupled with White House reports that a new flood control program is in prospect, served to defeat the Bone amendment for immediate flood appropriations. The Bone amendment was defeated without roll call. Today, Congress knows that a flood program on a scale never previously embarked upon is in prospect.

The Senate pushed to conclusion its discussion of the relief bill, with every obstacle out of the way save a last minute stipulation offered by Senator Josiah Bailey (D) of North Carolina that none of the new moneys should be allocated for any state, city or country project unless a "certificate of necessity" had been filed by the subdivision with the President. Critics of the proposal at once likened it to a pauper's oath, and there were advance indications that it would be voted down.

The Senate yesterday quickly threw out the House action forbidding WPA and other relief workers from taking part in congressional investigations. The Senate went further, and instead of weakening congressional investigations strengthened them by eliminating the restriction in existing law limiting salaries paid congressional investigators to a top sum of $3600.

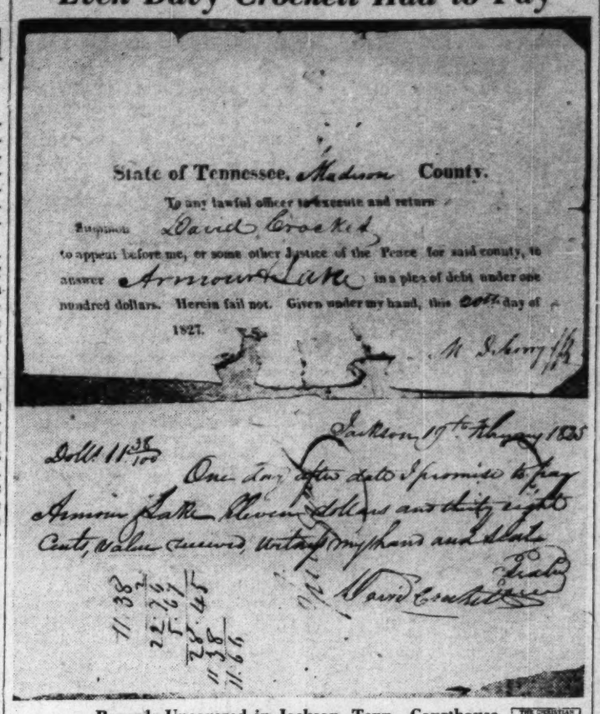
Though the Senate, 42 to 36, restored $14,000,000 for completion of certain Resettlement Administration projects, it declined to restore $1,000,000 eliminated by the Senate committee from RA funds for its Washington headquarters.

Most important of the day's developments in its long-range implications, however, was the Robinson foreshadowing of a flood control program so big that its cost "would undermine the national credit" if it were all appropriated at one time. The statement was made just before the Bone amendment came to a vote and carried guarantees that the flood sufferers would be cared for adequately at the proper period.

"Such a floor control system," declared Senator Robinson at one point, "involves the most gigantic task ever undertaken in the United States.

"There is no question in my mind but that the government will make available as information and necessity require, funds for this great task. Organizations are already at work and highly helpful service is being rendered."

Even Davy Crockett Had to Pay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Armour & Lake Eleven Dollars and thirty eight
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David Crockett

Records Uncovered in Jackson, Tenn., Courthouse
A Promissory Note for $11.38 Executed by David Crockett, of Alamo Fame, Together With a Summons for Non-payment, Were Found by WPA Workers Recently When They Were Tearing Down the Old Courthouse at Jackson, Tenn.

Need for Conserving Water Is Dramatized in Floodtime

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—The need of water conservation measures, recommended to Congress today by the National Resources Board, does not become apparent to the general public until presented in a graphic form like floods.

Although the report was completed before the present flood crisis in the Ohio and Mississippi river valleys, it gives a comprehensive picture of the problems of each, with suggestions for their solution.

Of the Ohio river, the report says: "One seventh of the population of the United States is concerned directly with the waters of the Ohio basin, which present grave dangers and great opportunities. . . .

"High floods have swept down the Ohio from time to time since the days of earliest settlement along its banks. It has contributed more than any other stream to the devastating flood waters of the lower Mississippi. . . .

"A system of flood control reservoirs on the tributaries would provide the most practical means of controlling the floods of the Ohio and its larger branches. Protection against major floods was provided years ago in the Miami drainage area and soon will be afforded in the Muskingum basin by a system of reservoirs now under construction.

What the Plan Includes

"A comprehensive plan developed by the corps of engineers includes some 89 reservoirs for flood control and power production. Many of the possible benefits in flood control could be obtained by building 39 of these reservoirs, about half of which are judged to be economically justified at this time. Fourteen were authorized by the Congress in the Flood Control Act of 1936. . . .

"In few drainage areas, if any, is there greater need or greater opportunity to solve water problems in combination, and to provide simultaneously for multiple uses of water."

With regard to the lower Mississippi, where flood waters at the present time are licking the tops of Army engineers' levees, the committee says, after describing flood control construction in this area, "Security appears now to be reasonably assured." Reservoir systems on the Tennessee, Ohio, and other tributaries of the Mississippi will add to the security, it was pointed out.

The committee recommended that large areas normally subject to backwater from the Mississippi at high stages be forested and turned into huge natural retarding basins.

"This," it said, "represents their best use for the greater good of the greater number."

Not Mere Flood Control

Any flood control program for the valley, according to the committee's advice, "should be associated with a program of land development, occupation, use and ownership that will insure a notably higher standard of living than now prevails there.

"The mode of life now dominant in the lower valley, characterized particularly by a pernicious tenant system, should not be extended," the committee declared.

The general sections of the report stressed the value of a long-range public works program in stabilizing employment.

"We do not hesitate to provide large sums during peacetime for the preparation of plans, and even building of battleships or forts, to meet a war emergency," the report stated. "It would be logical to spend a fraction of those sums for drafting plans and specifications, purchase of needed lands, legal arrangements, and other preparations in times of prosperity to have projects ready for construction in another economic emergency."

The committee added, "If these plans and program are revised annually and kept up to date, these communities will be armed in another crisis against the pressure groups interested in particular ill-assorted or unplanned projects."

A Beginning Made

The proposed framework for a national water plan, is designed to permit construction action on sound lines along a broad front and can be filled in and extended to meet changing conditions. "A beginning has been made; the end can never be reached," the committee said.

With regard to the knotty problem of cost allocation between federal, state and local governments, the committee pointed to half a dozen factors which it said must be carefully weighed. They included division on the basis of governmental functions, of relative benefits, of population, of fixed percentage contributions, of relative wealth and income, of formulae designed to accomplish special purposes, and of administrative determinations.

The committee said that it is "plausible to assume" that some $30,000,000,000 will be spent for the development of natural resources in the United States and public construction in the next 10 years. Its report, it explained, is intended to serve as a guide for the wise investment of this large sum.

'Flood-Trap' Test Near Climax

NEW MADRID, Mo., Feb. 3 (AP)—The Government's $21,000,000 flood trap, a vast southeast Missouri basin, neared the climax today of its first major test.

The 131,000-acre basin was dynamited open and purposely flooded by army engineers to relieve river pressure of the Ohio and Mississippi. As water gushed across its bottoms, from which 5000 persons fled to the safety of refuge camps, an army of levee workers formed along its setback dikes to sandbag them against the possibilities of an overflow.

Tonight the Army engineers declared:

"Missouri's levees will hold." Patrols continued along its 27-mile-long retaining wall, however. So far engineers regard the spillway a success. At East Prairie, Mo., a critical point behind its setback, City Marshal Guy Drummond said the water still was three feet from the top. Waves which buffeted the dike last night cut small trenches but Mr. Drummond said there was no seepage.

Behind the setback levees which wall in the $21,000,000 basin stretch miles of rich Missouri bottomland, which—by coincidence—last year produced a cotton crop worth $21,000,000.

At New Madrid, Mo., southern extremity of the spillway, the Mississippi gradually slowed in its steady, upward climb, and the river stood a fraction under 49 feet against the city's 51-foot-high levee.

"The levees will save New Madrid," the engineers said.

With that pronouncement the semblance of normalcy began returning to the city which had been half deserted by its 2500 residents when the flood threat came. A grocery store and a barber shop prepared to reopen for business.

The same slowing up in the river was noticeable at Caruthersville, Mo., further south. No one would fix a definite cause for the slackening advance, but it first appeared after a levee went out at near-by Bessie, Tenn., and sent flood water across the narrow neck of a horseshoe bend to return to the river. New Madrid is at the top of the bend.

Greater Legal Liability Urged for Labor Unions

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (AP)—Legislation holding unions responsible "for their unlawful acts" and requiring that their accounts be made public and their elections be supervised has been recommended by the New York State Chamber of Commerce committee for industrial problems and relations.

The chamber will decide at a meeting Thursday whether to approve the report and submit copies to President Roosevelt, Governor Lehman and members of Congress and the State Legislature. The report said "the nation's welfare demands" such legislation "owing to the enormous size to which many labor unions have grown, handling large sums of money and entering into important contracts which affect many thousands of employees, the general public and often the economic stability of the entire nation."

College Courses in Radio Put Work on a New Plane

Radio Comment

Despite the fact that they are overshadowed by commercial radiocasting, it comes as a surprise to learn that more than 200 American colleges and universities have professors or instructors listed on their staffs as radiocasting directors, even though many of them do not offer courses in radio or own radio stations.

The courses range all the way from the two networks programs of the University of Chicago, the Round Table over the NBC and the "What Do You Think" series of controversial discussions over Columbia, down to collegiate 50-watters which relay listening courses for "credits" to their own campuses.

Far from being ultra-conservative many universities are "keeping their ears to the ground" and coming forth with radio instruction courses in new arts and industries as they develop. The rapid spread of journalism courses was typical of this trend and more recently the offering of radio instruction bears out the progressive tendency of the so-called reactionary educational industry.

A few years ago the number of radiocast courses available to the "rah-rah" segment of the nation's youth could be counted on the fingers of two or three hands, without disturbing the thumbs. This year, however, a survey of campuses by the United States Office of Education reveals 59 of them offering scheduled work in studio and microphone technique as part of their curricula, with credit often given toward diplomas.

Thus with 59 universities having accredited radio courses and the 200 having officials in charge of campus radio activity, there is developing a reservoir of talent and a supply of announcers, program directors, continuity writers and technicians to swell the ranks of regularly employed radiocasting personnel.

* * *

Here is an interesting prediction made by Don Wharton in February Scribner's on the next five years' progress in television. His assumptions follow rather closely the development of sound network radiocasting from 1926 onward.

Here is the calendar:

1. By January, 1938: Possibly television in New York, starting certainly not before the 1937 Christmas season. Possibly Philadelphia will have it at the same time, getting a jump on more populous Chicago through the fact that Philco, RCA, and Farnsworth research have been centered in the Philadelphia-Camden area and that Philco and RCA receiving sets will be manufactured there.

2. By January, 1939: Television in New York and Philadelphia is fairly probable, with Chicago and Los Angeles little if any behind. With stations in these four cities, television will be covering an area with a population of almost 20,000,000. Conceivably the New York and Philadelphia stations hooked together—making a single program available to nearly one-tenth of the nation.

3. **By January, 1940:** Stations also on the air in Boston, San Francisco, Cleveland, Detroit, Baltimore (transmitter located so as to cover Washington, too), Pittsburgh, St. Louis, and possibly some of the following cities: Milwaukee, Buffalo, Minneapolis, Cincinnati, Kansas City.

4. **By January, 1941:** If television keeps up with this calendar through the first three years, then 1940 will probably be a big one. Television's advancement into the smaller cities will depend upon its reception in the larger ones. But granted reasonable success, it will probably begin consolidating its gains, changing from station to network basis. One or more networks on the eastern seaboard are not unthinkable by this time. The New York hook-ups may reach to Boston and Baltimore-Washington; may be reaching out toward the populous Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo area.

5. **By January, 1942:** The potential networks on the eastern seaboard could hardly fail to be paralleled by ones in the Great Lakes section. Chicago may be hooked to Milwaukee on the one hand and Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, on the other. Once a Great Lakes chain gets as far east as Cleveland and an eastern chain as far west as Buffalo (or Pittsburgh) the two may be welded. Only the optimists think this can be done in less than five years. If accomplished even in that time, it will be television of the first magnitude: a single program covering an area of some 40,000,000 inhabitants with at least half the nation's purchasing power.

* * *

Listening In on the "Shorts"

Five years ago (Feb. 2, 1932) a new station on the 38-meter band came on the air. The signal was strong and clear but short-wave listeners who don't bother much about new stations were puzzled as to the origin of this signal which carried bits of orchestral music and Alpine tunes. Not until the words "Radio-Nations" were repeated several times, however, was the source of the music known. Then it was clear that the much-talked-of League of Nations station at Prangins, near Geneva, had come on the air at last.

Since that February day five years ago four other transmitters have been put in operation by the League, and a "League" receiving station at Colovrex has been constructed capable of picking up communications from most stations in the world both by direct and non-directional receiving aerials. The total cost of the installation is reported about 4,000,000 Swiss francs.

Stations HBF near 16 meters, HBJ near 19 meters and HBO near 26 meters are used for special radiocasts, both telegraphic and telephonic; but, as many of us know, stations HBL on 9.6 megacycles and the first "Radio-Nations" transmitter HBP on 7.8 megacycles, are heard Saturdays between 5:30 and 6:15 p. m., E. S. T.

The Saturday radiocast was inaugurated Sept. 25, 1932, and has been heard weekly for nearly five years, regardless of frequent discouraging setbacks to world amity. Both these stations use 20 kilowatts power. HBP has a "beam" aerial pointed toward the United States, whereas HBL has an omnidirectional aerial. During the fall and winter HBP is usually heard best here during the Saturday afternoon radiocast while HBL is heard best during the spring and late summer.

Those interested in learning more of the League than the current news sent out during the weekly talks may be interested in obtaining the small booklet entitled "Essential Facts about the League of Nations" which may be had by writing the information section of the League at Geneva, Switzerland. This little book not only gives a history of Radio-Nations and its development, but also gives fundamental and interesting information concerning the structure, operation and problems of the League.

Hopkins Sees Cairo Battle

CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 3 (AP)—President Roosevelt's flood relief commission found Cairo's beleaguered citizens meeting the Ohio's flood crest today with courageous optimism.

Coming by boat up the big stream from Memphis, the commission obtained first hand information along the front line of the fight to save levees and lives.

Harry L. Hopkins, WPA head, informed Cairo that his workers will "stand by until the end." "Cario has done a good job on its levee," Mr. Hopkins said, "I am amazed to see the amount of bulkheading which was built in 48 hours." When the water recedes the health department of the Government and the WPA will provide men for the cleanup. You can be sure we are standing by until the end."

"Conditions are much better than I had hoped for," said James L. Fieser, vice-chairman of the American Red Cross.

Maj. Gen. Edward M. Markham, chief of army engineers, took a keen interest in the levee fight.

"'All levees from Memphis to New Madrid were in excellent shape and ready for the water in sight," he said after the first leg of the trip to Cincinnati.

After holding a stationary level for more than 15 hours within inches of the top of the 60-foot concrete wall, the river began rising again—averaging less than a hundredth of a foot an hour.

The gauge showed slightly more than 59½ feet—still more than three feet under the rim of the temporary barrier of earth and wood.

When the new movement became apparent, the Coast Guard ordered its first all-night patrol along the levee front and the civilian watch was increased, that no weak spot in the line of defense might go long unpatched.

One veteran flood fighter, noting the pause in the river's rise yesterday, concluded "for all practical purposes this is the crest," but Mayor August Bode cautioned that it was no time for "premature rejoicing." The danger remains as long as the river is so heavily overloaded.

Forty-one railroad flatcars, loaded with dirt-filled sacks, were stationed around the inside of the seven-mile levee system that surrounds Cairo—at the fork of the Ohio and the Mississippi.

The railroads established a central office at the City Hall, in telephone communication with points along the dikes, and there a dispatcher was ready to order emergency maneuvers with a switch engine.

The office reported a carload of the dirt sacks could be moved to any point within five minutes. Michael Eagan, Cairo's street commissioner and a member of the co-ordinated flood committee, said 1000 men could be mustered at any point within 15 minutes. This was the city prepared to withstand the threat of disaster.

A large timber became caught in an eddy last night and began pounding against the emergency bulkhead that surmounts the seawall, but it was towed out before serious damage resulted. One danger, said Mayor Bode, was that some barge or boat might break loose from its moorings and plunge into the bulwark.

No leaks of great consequence have appeared, but even the slightest ones are reported and the crews rush in to plug them. On one call last night the men found only a trickle.

The levee patrol was divided into four groups, three operated by the city, the police and the army engineers, and a secret one to check up on the others.

"In all probability," said Maj. R. D. Burdick of the army engineers, "the gauge will rise a tenth or two during the next two days. It is evident, however, the crest is in sight and the magnitude of the stage has been pretty definitely indicated."

Copper for Navy Priced at 13 Cents To 14.25 a Pound

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—Domestic producers submitted bids to the Navy Department today on navy copper contracts.

Bids were asked on 2,735,000 pounds, representing about one half a year's requirements in shipbuilding and the manufacture of munitions.

Three bidders offered to sell a total of 585,000 pounds, as follows:

The American Smelting and Refining Company of New York submitted a bid of 13 cents a pound on 435,000 pounds of copper, to be distributed among the navy supply depots at San Diego, Calif., the Mare Island Navy Yard, Calif., and the Navy Yard at Bremerton, Wash.

North American Smelting Company, Inc., of Philadelphia, offering a discount of one half of one per cent in 10 days, bid 14.25 cents a pound on 50,000 pounds for delivery at the naval operating base, Sewall's Point, Va.

The third bidder was Jacob Silverberg of Amesbury, Mass., who offered to supply 100,000 pounds to the Boston, Mass., Navy Yard at 13 cents a pound.

Cornell Names Law Dean

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 3 (AP)—Robert S. Stevens, a professor of law at Cornell University since 1921, has been named dean of the law school by university trustees. He succeeds Charles K. Burdick, chairman of the state law revision commission, who resigned Jan. 1 after 10 years as dean of the school.

In The February FURNITURE SALE!

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Coats that can knock about as gorgeously in the land of snow as they will reign in the land of the sun. Colorful, expensive looking thoroughbreds in the casual tradition . . . loaded with choice wolf on a profusion of striking colors. third floor

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Two floors of fine furniture, purchased before the recent advance in prices. Every one of the savings is passed along to you.
● Our Furniture Department will be open any evening by appointment.
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Rosenbaum's Furniture Depts., Tenth and Eleventh Floors

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Stereoscopes, *Godey's,* And Books of 1852

A RIDE past a house, where I used to be taken to tea when I was a child, has ended at *Godey's Lady's Book.* Blind though the connection seems and its conclusion remote, the sequence is really quite clear.

In the first place, the house reminded me of rare pleasant visits. The memory of those visits was associated with a certain device that used to be brought out for my entertainment. No sooner had I been settled on an ottoman by a window, than our hostess placed on a table in front of me a stereoscope and a pile of photographs. I stuck a photograph in the holder and my face in the boxlike arrangement behind the lenses, and was off on a magic carpet. No one ever explained the physics of the thing to me; so that I never knew why two flat pictures, seen through the lenses, became one, rich in depth and distance, with trees standing out like the pompons on my winter bonnet.

The next stage in my progress from the old house to Godey's magazine was the upspringing of a lively curiosity about the origin, production, and distribution of that adjunct of a Victorian home. When were stereoscopes first made, and who had the bright idea of making them supply parlor entertainment? In short, was there any book that had done for the stereoscope what Cornelius Weygandt's "A Passing America" did for quills and quill work, bonnets, broadbrims and boots?

THERE MAY BE a book of the kind I mean. If so, I have not found it. The hunt, however, has ended for the present at *Godey's Lady's Book,* that supreme first-hand record of the fads and fashions of the last three quarters of the nineteenth century.

Everyone knows, of course, about the famous and popular magazine for women that Louis Antoine Godey published from 1830 to 1877, that Sarah Josepha Hale edited for all but the first six of those years, and that another management carried on for twenty years more.

But, even though everybody knows that the magazine existed and is able to recognize copies of Godey prints when they appear on lamp shades, playing cards, and wastepaper baskets, not everybody has actually read the magazine. I might have missed that delight myself, had I not, by a meandering route, progressed from the recollection of a stereoscope that I saw years ago to an article on stereoscopes in the bound volume of *Godey's* of the year 1852. Of that article there is little to say except that it ranks the stereoscope with "the most interesting and most marvellous of modern discoveries," and describes the optical theories involved in terms that must have taxed the mental powers of some of the readers.

I FOUND OTHER things in the magazine far more interesting than the account of the stereoscope. Concerning most of them—short fiction, serials, verse, articles on current events, inventions, and cultural subjects, campaigning for public welfare, musical compositions, designs for home architecture and furniture, landscapes, recipes, fashions, its rightly famed illustrations and its use of circulation clubs—I have no intention of offering comment. Ruth E. Finley's excellent biography of Sarah Josepha Hale, "The Lady of Godey's," has been widely read and makes clear enough the surprising fact that in this early magazine was the full-fledged predecessor of almost every one of the departments to be found in any of the great women's magazines of the present time.

One department there is, however, to which Mrs. Finley gave hardly more than a passing mention. That is the one entitled "Literary Notices."

Most of these book notes were written by Mrs. Hale. In fairness to her it should be said that she did not consider them reviews, but that simply and conscientiously she mentioned every new book that came to her office, provided she thought it sufficiently elevated in tone. There is no point, then, in treating her comments as examples of book reviewing in a time when thorough work in that field was being done by writers like Poe, Bayard Taylor, and Dana. But it is worth a moment's attention to see what books were new in 1852.

SOME OF THE books noticed by Mrs. Hale that year are still remembered—Herman Melville's "Moby-Dick" and Ik Marvel's "Dream Life" (both published the year before); Niebuhr's "Lectures on Ancient History," then brought to America in translation; Hawthorne's "Wonder Book" and "The Blithedale Romance" (treated somewhat condescendingly by the Lady of *Godey's*); Agnes Strickland's "Lives of the Queens of Scotland," successor to "Lives of the Queens of England." Cooper's novels were coming out in a twenty-five cent edition, reviewed by Mrs. Hale as "the cheapest edition of his works ever published." It had to be cheap to compete with editions of well-known English writers, cheerfully pirated by some, but not all, American publishers in the days of no international copyright law.

Two facts in particular impress the present-day reader concerning books considered suitable for mention in the Lady's Book. One is that they are evaluated by their "salutory effects" rather than by their literary merit. Almost invariably, Mrs. Hale assures her public of the high moral purpose of the book under consideration: it is designed "to elevate, adorn, and Christianize the female heart and character"; "the language is chaste and the sentiments not dangerous to any class of readers"; or in more tempered praise, "the plot is prudently interwoven with the emotions."

Next in value to the uplift of a book seems to be its typography. Repeatedly Mrs. Hale bears witness to the neat, sometimes to the elegant, printing. Frequently that is all she has to say about a book. "Dickens's 'Bleak House,' No. 1, has been received and it opens well. The Harpers have brought it out in a very neat style." The reiteration of this comment shows that format had not yet arrived at a high quality. Indeed, one has only to look at books printed in 1852 to know that.

THE OTHER NOTABLE fact about the books mentioned by Mrs. Hale is the abundance of annuals, miscellanies, garlands—what we should call today anthologies. "The String of Diamonds Gathered From Many Mines," a collection of verse made by "a Gem Fancier"; "The Talisman" (not Scott's novel), "an offering of Friendship," compiled by the Rev. Henry D. Moors; "The Female Prose Writers of America," by John S. Hart, with portraits, biographical notices, and specimens of their writings, also described as an acceptable *souvenir*; "Select Poetry for Children and Youth," edited by Tryon Edwards; "Narratives of Sorcery and Magic, From the Most Authentic Sources," by Thomas Wright, M. A., F. S. A., Corresponding Member of the National Institute of France; "The Woodbine," a holiday gift compiled by Caroline May; and a tremendously popular work, called "Dan Marble: A Biographical Sketch of That Famous and Diverting Humorist, with Reminiscences, Comicalities, Anecdotes, etc., etc.," by Falconbridge.

D. APPLETON HAD begun publishing its "Popular Library," which formed the nucleus of so many public and private collections of reading matter. Mrs. Hale gave it her approval: "The 'Appleton Library' has claims to the attention of every household that eschews useless light reading." Among its volumes were Thackeray's "Paris Sketch Book," "The Yellow-Plush Papers," and Huc's "Journey Through Tartary, Thibet, and China." Putnam's Sons was putting out a "Semi-Monthly Library for Travellers and the Fireside," which Mrs. Hale declared to be "from size, durable structure, and amusing and interesting contents, admirably suited to administer comfort to the minds of travellers." Evidently travel was looked upon as something to be endured more than enjoyed, in 1852.

One book that received nothing more than the bare statement that it had been received from Ticknor, Reed, and Fields of Boston is "The Memoirs of a London Doll." This charming little book "written by herself, edited by Mrs. Fairston," has been revived in recent times with some success.

Many of the books mentioned by Mrs. Hale were written by men and women—more often women—who were regular contributors to *Godey's.* An article by Alice B. Neale in the magazine of February, 1852, says that "there are perhaps ten or twelve ladies in our own country who have adopted literature as a profession. Six of these—we speak of what we know—by giving all their time and energy to their labors, by an industry which few professional men dream of and few ladies can imitate, realize a comfortable, barely comfortable, income." Apparently all "ten or twelve" were writing for *Godey's,* and with them a number of others who were dilettantes of literature. Mrs. Neale welcomes to the sisterhood of the pen those who are earnest and believe they have a calling, but she discourages those who look to get rich by literature—and especially those who are guilty of "simple literary ambition, because we do not recognize it as a worthy motive."

WHAT WAS IT that sent me to *Godey's?* Oh, yes: an old house and the memory of a stereoscope.

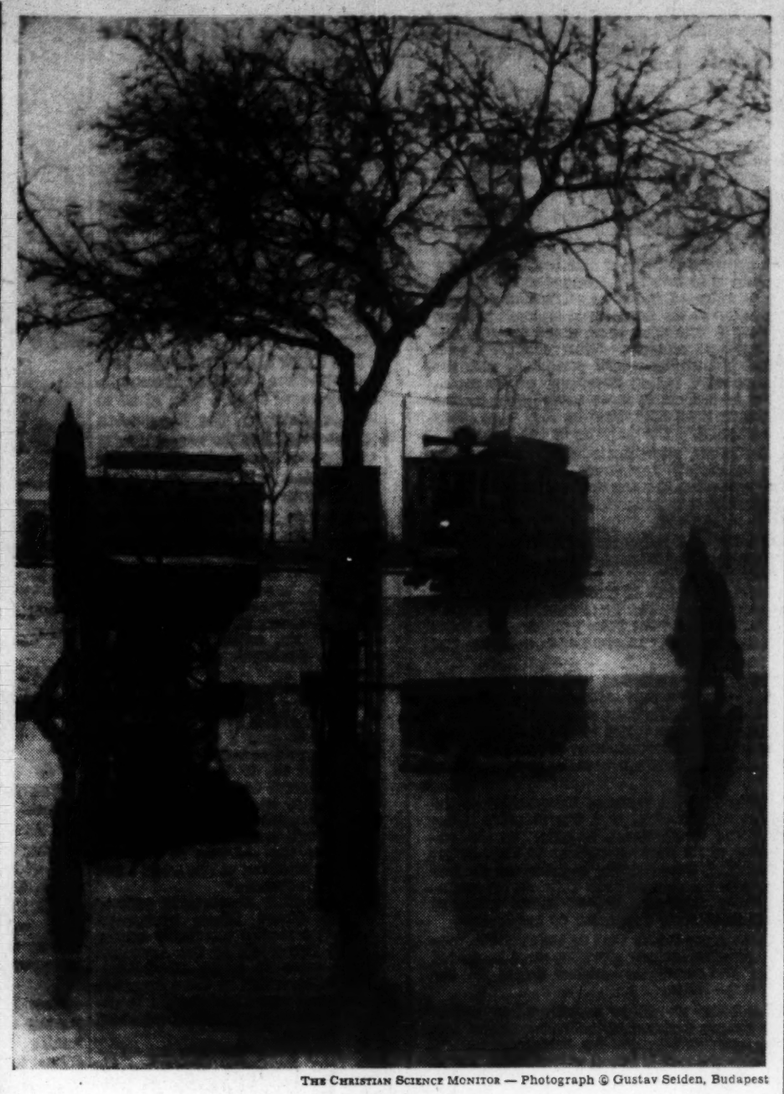
WINNIFRED KING RUGG

The Pigeon Whistles

(Peking)

IN THE sweet blue air
The white birds poise
In lyric undulation
Of slow curves
And swift fleeting,
Pivoting on wing-tips
With soft cascades of motion.
Their white bodies
Shine in the sun,
And the bamboo whistles
Beneath their wings
Slide through the sky
With a delicate tempo,
Clear and glistening
Like a shadow of silver rhythm.

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph © Gustav Seiden, Budapest

BUDAPEST REFLECTIONS

ONLY on the most persistently wet day, could the streets of gay, cosmopolitan Budapest present a desolate appearance. Wet or fine, the city is brilliant at night. When the big buildings are floodlit and the hillside of Buda is starred with lights; when the illuminations along quay and bridges are reflected in the river, the "gem city of the Danube" has a fairylike beauty.

Its two parts, antique Buda and modern Pest, though united in 1873 as the capital of Hungary, differ vastly in character. Buda, on the west side of the river, is built on the heights. Its old citadel has stood firmly for ten centuries. The official quarter is on this side of the river. There remains much of the medieval atmosphere about the cobbled streets, though many modern houses have been erected and there are extensive suburbs.

Fine bridges across the Danube connect the twin cities of the capital. Pest, on the flat east bank, is the shopping, educational, business and amusement center. Its large public buildings are in neo-Renaissance style. On the Corso, the embankment promenade, are the most fashionable cafés, a great feature in Budapest.

Magyars are noted for their hospitality, love of social festivity, music and dancing. The cafés and restaurants have excellent orchestras, Hungarian and Tzigane. In no other country has music a greater influence on the people. Liszt expressed the Hungarian temperament in his rhapsodies. Wandering gipsies popularized dance music more than five centuries ago. They are said to have been the first to introduce the violin, and violinists have made Hungarian music famous the world over.

Musical traditions in Hungary have great vitality. In the national dance music, or *czárdás,* with its wild and solemn, joyous and sad, rapid and measured alternations, contrasts are as extreme as that between colorful scenes in Budapest on a fine day, and its deserted streets in the wind and the rain before the welcome arrival of spring.

Victoria Had No Misgivings

VICTORIA had made a new friend: she had suddenly been captivated by Napoleon III. Her dislike of him had been strong at first. She considered that he was a disreputable adventurer who had usurped the throne of poor old Louis Philippe; and besides he was hand-in-glove with Lord Palmerston. For a long time, although he was her ally, she was unwilling to meet him; but at last a visit of the Emperor and Empress to England was arranged. Directly he appeared at Windsor her heart began to soften. She found that she was charmed by his quiet manners, his low, soft voice, and by the soothing simplicity of his conversation. The good will of England was essential to the Emperor's position in Europe, and he determined to fascinate the Queen. He succeeded. . . . Victoria, too, became much attached to the Empress, whose looks and graces she admired without a touch of jealousy. Eugènie, indeed, in the plenitude of her beauty, exquisitely dressed in wonderful Parisian crinolines which set off to perfection her tall and willowy figure, might well have caused some heart-burning in the breast of her hostess, who, very short, rather stout, quite plain, in garish middle-class garments, could hardly be expected to feel at her best in such company. But Victoria had no misgivings. To her it mattered nothing that her face turned red in the heat and that her purple pork-pie hat was of last year's fashion, while Eugènie, cool and modish, floated in an infinitude of flounces by her side. She was Queen of England, and was not that enough? It certainly seemed to be; true majesty was hers, and she knew it. More than once, when the two were together in public, it was the woman to whom, as it seemed, nature and art had given so little, who, by the sheer force of an inherent grandeur, completely threw her adorned and beautiful companion into the shade.—From "Queen Victoria," by LYTTON STRACHEY. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Agreement

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"WITH God alone agree," runs a line in a certain hymn. Since the Scriptures tell us that God is "of purer eyes than to behold evil" (Habakkuk 1:13), it must follow that in order to agree with God, one must not give credence to the claims of evil and discord, nor become disturbed by them. One can take this stand for the reality of good and unreality of evil through basing his reasoning on the fact, stated in Genesis, that "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." The "very good," then, alone is that which is created, and therefore can be rightfully recognized as true.

Agreeing with good, Christian Science shows us, means seeing the universe and man as God sees them—as spiritual, beautiful, harmonious, eternal, and perfect. It means disagreeing with the testimony of the physical senses, because such testimony is always illusory, unsubstantial, and erroneous, expressing "enmity against God." Mary Baker Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 516), "The substance, Life, intelligence, Truth, and Love, which constitute Deity, are reflected by His creation; and when we subordinate the false testimony of the corporeal senses to the facts of Science, we shall see this true likeness and reflection everywhere." Agreeing with God alone may seem difficult, if not impossible, at times, but one can remember Jesus' unswerving fidelity to Truth and his great moral courage in never failing to deny evil. Should it not be the endeavor of all Christians to follow that inspiring example?

In the eyes of the law, a person who knowingly passes counterfeit money is guilty. Law-abiding individuals who obey God's laws will be alert to put out of circulation the counterfeit suggestions about man in His image. In the daily round there are constantly being presented to us for acceptance or rejection the insidious suggestions of mortal mind, and amiability, politeness, or apathy should not be allowed to involve us in gossip, tale-bearing, or unkind criticism. We should also be on guard not to give support to tragedy or disaster by mentally assenting to evil as having authority and reality.

One must ever strive to maintain in his consciousness the fact of the omnipotence of good. He can refuse to agree with error to the extent of taking offense at it, fearing it, or becoming resentful over it. Instead, he can give thanks silently for God's allness and supremacy. The habit of acquiescing in good alone strengthens one's spiritual poise and serenity, and prevents him from being overwhelmed by the ugliness and odiousness of sin, sickness, or any other form of evil.

No matter how large it may be, an iceberg eventually melts under the warm rays of the sun; and, in similar manner, any untoward or unlovely condition, however firmly entrenched it may seem to be, dissipates into nothingness under the light of Truth. Hatred, injustice, strife, fear, sorrow, unemployment are conditions indicating human belief in the absence of spiritual light, and their unreality is seen and proved as the light of understanding, love, confidence, joy, and gratitude pours into the individual consciousness. Jesus' success in healing was due to his unfailing ability to see perfection, wholeness, abundance, harmony, and life expressed where to unenlightened mortals sickness, sin, lack, and death appeared to be present.

Each of us reflects from God the spiritual ability to discern the omnipresence of good, and our health, happiness, and prosperity depend upon the degree to which we claim and exercise this ability.

An alert reversal of material sense evidence is necessary in all our experiences. We should turn immediately from contemplating with dread any apparent inharmony, and lift thought serenely and confidently to the allness of God, good.

"What agreement hath the temple of God with idols?" asked Paul; and then he added (II Cor. 6:16), "for ye are the temple of the living God." The beliefs of sin, disease, contagion, infirmity, impaired faculties, age, accident, and death are idols, because they falsely presuppose a power and an intelligence apart from God, and they can have no agreement or connection with man. They are as unknown and impossible to the real man as they are to his creator, divine Mind. Man, in his eternal identity as "the expression of God's being" (Science and Health, p. 470), is forever reflecting individually the goodness, health, wisdom, majesty, might, and freedom of his heavenly Parent.

All human suffering and unhappiness are the result of agreeing with material sense testimony, and this agreement is due to ignorance of spiritual verities. Enduring happiness and peace are found in agreeing with Truth and Love. Grateful thousands today are rejoicing that because Christian Science is unfolding to them the true nature of God and man, they are experiencing freedom, joy, and dominion, whereas formerly there were bondage, helplessness, and frustration. They are proving that they are spiritually endowed with the understanding and ability to know man, not as mortal or material, but as God knows him, as His prosperous and happy child.

Mary Baker Eddy has written (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 253): "Dare to be faithful to God and man. Let the creature become one with his creator, and mysticism departs, heaven opens, right reigns, and you have begun to be a Christian Scientist."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish)

DE ACUERDO CON DIOS

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

"¡DE ACUERDO sólo con Dios!" dice una línea de cierta cancion. Puesto que la Escritura nos enseña que Dios es "de ojos demasiado puros para mirar el mal" (Habacuc 1:13), para estar de acuerdo con Dios, no tiene uno que dar crédito a las pretensiones del mal y de la discordia, ni turbarse por ellas. Puede uno sostener esta proposición acerca de la realidad del bien y la irrealidad del mal, basando sus razonamientos en el hecho, relatado en Génesis, de que Dios "vió . . . todo lo que había hecho; y he aquí que era muy bueno". Lo "muy bueno" por lo tanto es lo único que se ha creado, lo único que realmente puede reconocerse como verdadero.

Estar de acuerdo con el bien, significa, según nos enseña la Ciencia Cristiana, ver al hombre y el universo como Dios los ve,—espirituales, hermosos, armoniosos, eternos y perfectos. Significa estar en desacuerdo con el testimonio de los sentidos corporales, puesto que tal testimonio es siempre ilusorio, insubstancial y erróneo, expresando "enemistad contra Dios". Mary Baker Eddy dice en la página 516 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS): "La substancia, Vida, inteligencia, Verdad y Amor, que constituyen la Deidad, son reflejados por Su creación; y si subordinamos el testimonio erróneo de los sentidos corporales a los hechos de la Ciencia, veremos esta semejanza verdadera, este reflejo verdadero, en todas partes." Estar de acuerdo sólo con Dios quizás parezca difícil, y hasta imposible a veces, pero puede uno recordar siempre la fidelidad tan constante a la Verdad que Jesús desplegaba y su gran valor moral, con que nunca dejaba de refutar el mal cuando se le presentaba. ¿No debiera ser el esfuerzo de todos los Cristianos, emular este ejemplo inspirador?

Delante de la ley, toda persona que a sabiendas pasa dinero falso es culpable. Personas obedientes a las leyes divinas procurarán estar alerta para retirar de la circulación cualquier sugestión falsa acerca del hombre creado a la semejanza de Dios. En la vida diaria se nos presentan constantemente, sea para nuestra aceptación o para nuestra refutación, las sugestiones insidiosas de la mente mortal; y la amabilidad, la cortesía o la apatía no debieran inducirnos a participar en la relación de los chismes y cuentos que corren o en la crítica adversa de nuestro prójimo. También debieramos estar alerta para no soportar la desgracia o los desastres al aceptar mentalmente el mal, como si este tuviera realidad y autoridad.

Tiene uno que mantener siempre en su conciencia el hecho absoluto de la omnipotencia del bien. Hasta puede negarse a estar de acuerdo con el error, molestándose por él, temiéndolo o resintiéndose a causa de él. Más bien puede dar gracias en su corazón por la totalidad de Dios y Su supremacía. La costumbre de dar consentimiento al bien exclusivamente, fortalece nuestro equilibrio espiritual y nuestra serenidad, y nos guarda de ser aniquilados por la fealdad, la odiosidad del pecado, de la enfermedad o de cualquier otra forma del mal.

No importa lo grande que una montaña flotante de hielo sea, se derritirá finalmente bajo los rayos calientes del sol; y de una manera parecida, cualquier circunstancia adversa o fea, por muy enconada que aparente ser, se desvanece en nada bajo la luz de la Verdad. El odio, la injusticia, la discordia, el miedo, el dolor, la falta da empleo son condiciones que indican una creencia humana en la ausencia de la luz espiritual; y su irrealidad se reconoce y se demuestra, a medida que la luz del entendimiento, del amor, de la confianza, de la alegría y de la gratitud penetre en la conciencia individual. El éxito que Jesús tenía en su obra sanadora era debido a su capacidad infalible de ver la expresión de perfección, entereza, abundancia, armonía y vida, en donde para los mortales obscurecidos no parecía haber más que enfermedad, pecado, escasez y muerte.

Cada uno de nosotros refleja la capacidad otorgada por Dios de percibir la omnipresencia del bien, y nuestra salud, felicidad y prosperidad dependen de la medida en que nosotros reclamamos y ejercemos esta habilidad.

El invertir cuidadosamente la evidencia de los sentidos materiales es necesario en todas nuestras experiencias. Debieramos volvernos inmediatamente de la contemplación atemorizada de cualquier discordia aparente, para elevar nuestro pensamiento serena y confiadamente hacia la totalidad de Dios, el bien.

"¿Qué acuerdo tiene el templo de Dios con los ídolos?" pregunta San Pablo; y luego añade (II Cor. 6:16): "Porque nosotros somos templo del Dios vivo." Las creencias de pecado, enfermedad, contagio, achaques, facultades disminuídas, vejez, accidente y muerte—todas ellas son ídolos, porque presuponen una inteligencia y un poder aparte de Dios, el bien, y no pueden estar en conformidad ni en conexión con el hombre. Son tan desconocidas y tan imposibles para el hombre verdadero, como lo son para su creador, la Mente divina. El hombre, en su identidad eterna como "expresión del ser de Dios" (CIENCIA Y SALUD, p. 470), refleja para siempre individualmente la bondad, la salud, la sabiduría, la majestad, el poder y la libertad de su Padre celestial.

Todo el sufrimiento humano y toda la desgracia humana resultan por estar el hombre de acuerdo con el testimonio de los sentidos materiales, y esta conformidad es debida a la ignorancia de las verdades espirituales. La felicidad y la paz duraderas se encuentran sólo en estar de acuerdo con la Verdad y el Amor. Millares de personas agradecidas se regocijan hoy día, de que la Ciencia Cristiana les esté enseñando a entender la naturaleza verdadera de Dios y del hombre, y que ellas a consecuencia de esto estén gozando ahora de libertad, alegría y dominio, en lugar de la esclavitud, la enfermedad y el fracaso que habían sufrido antes. Están demostrando que están equipados espiritualmente con entendimiento y capacidad de reconocer al hombre no como material y mortal, sino tal como Dios le conoce, a saber, Su hijo próspero y feliz.

Mary Baker Eddy escribe en la página 253 de su libro THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, AND MISCELLANY (LA PRIMERA IGLESIA CIENTIFICA DE CRISTO Y MISCELANEA): "Atrévete a ser fiel a Dios y al hombre. Deja que la criatura llegue a estar unida con el creador, y el misticismo se desvanece, el cielo se abre, la justicia reina, y has empezado a ser un Científico Cristiano."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Boys and the Moon

WHERE three boys stand on a mound of soft
earth, talking,
The moon reaches askance. The sound of their
talk
Is soft in the alley, and the gentle cough of a
boy
Clearing his throat, and a man's far tread on
the sidewalk.

Boys in the night talking, hearing their voices
Softer tonight between the darkened houses
Than ever at school; hearing the pad of their
heels
Kicking the mounded earth. How good it feels

To be here in the dark stamping the soft
ground!
Talking, three young friends together, giving
no thought
To their words, only feeling the rub of shoulder
With shoulder and knowing the deep joy of
youth. But
Sometimes, when they sway, the moon makes
their faces look older.

E. L. YORDAN

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HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St. Boston U S A

Industry Asks Only to Be Rid Of Its Disruptive 'Chiselers'

(Continued from Page 1)

tive," he said. "For industry to enforce this area of fair competition itself, through trade associations, would invite public suspicion of monopoly."

Having thus defined the hard kernel of the problem, Mr. Hook admitted that he did not know of an adequate answer. He explained that he had sought the best available legal advice to ascertain if a constitutional amendment could be drawn that would be enforceable and acceptable to industry and, he admitted, efforts along this line had so far proved unsuccessful.

Recognizes the Thorns

Mr. Hook's recommendations were cautious and they represented, perhaps, the outer limits to which the great majority of business men will permit themselves to go toward industrial regulation.

"While I recognize the limitations and inadequacy of this proposal to meet the problems I have raised," Mr. Hook declared, "I still believe some advances might be obtained if industry worked out some means of co-operation with the Federal Trade Commission. It might be possible, for instance, to empower the commission to call the representatives of an industry to Washington to discuss those items of unfair competition, other than those dealing with labor, which industry feels should be abolished.

"Once these definitions of unfair practices were outlined and agreed upon, the commission could then submit them to all members of the industry for ratification, and if a preponderance of all that industry concurred, the code of fair practices would become universally enforceable within that enterprise. A fair representation would be devised for the small business man, so standards would not be set to drive him out of business."

Might Be a Rallying Point

Mr. Hook recognized that this would represent the merest shadow of the old NRA, but he insisted it might prove a rallying point from which other industrial abuses might be attacked.

Moreover, this program would, according to Mr. Hook, avoid the highly controversal field of labor problems and it also would depend upon the uncoerced initiative of business to take the first step in applying for a code of fair practices.

Mr. Hook concurred with most economists in the view that industrial stability will be attained largely when purchasing power is so distributed among the masses that they will be able to support the potential capacity of the productive system to turn out increased volumes of goods. He was utterly in sympathy with the current stress upon low prices as the best means of spreading and sustaining this purchasing power. But he foresees grave human obstacles that must be overcome before low-price economy can be put into practice.

Is a Low-Price Exponent

"Of course," he said, "I believe low prices offer the most universal and therefore the best means of adding to the value of every consumer's dollar. Increasing wages reaches only the wage earners, even if all wages were uniformly lifted, whereas lowering prices boosts the purchasing power of all wage earners, farmers and professional and salaried men.

"But labor is accustomed to regard itself as well off only when its income is high in terms of money. Business men have also been habituated to regard high prices as the harbingers of profits. This is true, because, for centuries men have thought of wealth as money."

Wage Demand Interferes

Mr. Hook suggested that President Roosevelt's high-price economy may represent a more realistic grasp of the forces involved than do the current recommendations for a low-price economy. The President recognizes, according to him, that the powerful labor movement is militantly determined at this time to boost the money income of workers.

Rightly, or wrongly, the workers insistence upon higher wages and industry's desire for higher prices constitutes a strong tide buffeting the low-price advocates.

"The President," Mr. Hook continued, "is moving with this tide at the present, but he is adroitly seeking through a universal high-wage and high-price policy, embracing city and farm alike, to achieve the same objective as those of the low-price program.

"You see, what actually matters is that we increase real purchasing power. This can be done, either by increasing the value of each dollar or by increasing the number of dollars in circulation. The President appears to favor the later course attained by raising wages, and agricultural prices, and permitting business compensatory price rises.

"Perhaps, this method is not as iron tight in theory as that of low prices, perhaps, the means of achieving low prices may be found, but until the human obstacles are overcome, the President's high-price program may involve more common sense than appears."

Dangers Beset Both Sides

Mr. Hook recognized that there are great accelerative powers for evil and great moderating influences at work for good within industry. The danger is, he said, that industry will now go "profit crazy; that labor will go wage and hour crazy and demand all that the traffic will bear."

The result of such unrestraint from both the employers and the employees, he finds, may be to invite new controls and regulatory restrictions that will baloon prices and lay the basis for another depression. On the constructive side, he thinks the best that can be said is that there are more business men seeking a solution for the disruptive forces in industry than ever before.

"The truth is," he concluded, "that no single group in this country is thinking harder than business. But it does not intend to offer a solution just for the sake of being applauded when it does not know what the solution is."

Ralph M. Blagden

A Program for Industry

With the warning that neither he nor industry generally knows of any "cure-all" for economic ills, James W. Hook submitted the following 10 points as the basis of a forward-looking program for industrial leaders to adhere to:

1. Employers should wholeheartedly support the principle of old-age and unemployment benefits as a matter of right, not as a matter of expediency, and help to work out a practical plan for providing them.

2. Employers should help work out and support legislation designed to eliminate child labor and sweatshops, and then demand its enforcement.

3. Industry should support a modification of the anti-trust laws and reorganization of the Federal Trade Commission so that an industry that so elects may discuss with the latter and submit to it for approval a code of fair trade and labor practices which, if approved in turn by a preponderant majority of the industry, may be enforced upon the whole industry; except that upon presentation by the minority of evidence to show that enforcement of such a code upon them would make it impossible for them to exist, or protect or foster monopoly, such code could be modified to suit the special conditions with the understanding that companies taking advantage of the modifying conditions would be subject to close surveillance by the Federal Trade Commission until such time as they were ready to adhere to the code adopted by the majority of the industry.

4. Industry should support wholeheartedly the right of its employees to bargain collectively, free from coercion from any source, and help draft legislation to bring it about. It should also demand that labor unions be incorporated and made responsible for their acts, as is so in England.

5. Industry should adopt as a policy the constant encouragement of producers to resist price advances. Too many producers, when their shops are filled up with work and deliveries are delayed, rush in to demand in the way of prices all the traffic will bear. This is a symptom of developing price unbalance between industries having a large demand for their products and those not having such a demand and the forerunner of deflation and business depression.

6. Industry should support a statistical and planning organization which would collect and report information designed to show currently the price and employment relationships between major industries. A way should be found to get the basic data from a large majority of the production units of the country so that there would be a sufficient coverage to make the summative information reliable.

7. When it is evident, from the reported information of the statistical and planning organization, that one industry is declining in production and employment, industry should encourage the prompt shift of its released workers to another industry that is not declining, thus helping to maintain an employment as well as a price balance between different industries. This would be accomplished through a well-organized system of public employment offices strongly supported by employers.

8. Support and advocate the theory that as technique in production improves, the benefits, including profits, must be shared liberally with workers and consumers—higher wages for the former; lower prices for the latter.

9. All units of all industry should be encouraged by industrial organizations to assume a share of the responsibility and leadership in training men and women for useful occupation, and, in co-operation with the public school system, plan a way for this to be accomplished.

10. To overcome the impression that it opposes all social change, industry should, while continuing to oppose things it honestly believes to be wrong, express a more constructive and positive attitude of mind which it has shown in many ways that it possesses. It should approve and support all efforts to get at fundamental economic and social truths, but counsel against hasty and short-cut methods of eliminating "on the surface" errors. As Josiah Royce said, "What you and I most need and desire is not the new, nor yet the old. It is the eternal. Be ready to learn what is new to you. But avoid the disease of merely running after every thought that loudly shouts or every plan that stridently proclaims 'Behold I am new.' Say to every such claimant for your reverences, 'Are you such that you can grow old and still remain as good as ever? Then, indeed, I will trust you.'"

Soaring Society Elects

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (AP)—Richard C. du Pont of Wilmington, Del., has been elected president of the Soaring Society of America. Other officers elected were: Vice-Presidents, Lieut. Commander Ralph S. Barnaby of Pensacola, Fla., and Dr. Wolfgang Klemperer of Los Angeles; secretary, Arthur L. Lawrence of Boston; treasurer, Percy Pierce of Philadelphia.

New York Held Ready to Ratify Child Labor Law

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 3—Climaxing more than 12 years of overwhelming opposition, New York State was close today to becoming the twenty-seventh state to ratify the Twenty-Second Amendment to the Federal Constitution as the resolution to permit Congress to regulate, limit and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age reached the Assembly for concurrent action after its adoption by the State Senate.

The Upper House, which last year smothered the resolution in committee, approved it by a vote of 38 to 18 late yesterday, the Republicans contributing 11 of the negative votes and Senator Erastus Corning 2d, of Albany, the lone Democrat failing to reply affirmatively to the roll call on this side. The long record of the fight to win ratification waged year after year by the succession of Democratic Governors since Alfred E. Smith, has always been marked by intense opposition in both parties.

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman saw the bill into the Assembly today with elation, confident of its passage there.

"I can't tell you how happy I am," he told reporters. "I have been fighting for this ever since I was a young man, and I rejoice that the long struggle in this State for ratification of the Child Labor Amendment is about ended. I am particularly happy to have had a part in the movement which, I am convinced, will result in better conditions for the children of America and in protection of our adult labor and our industries."

The sudden Democratic solidity in the Upper House apparently forecast a similar unanimity among the 74 Democrats in the Assembly, where some 18 or 20 Republicans also are classified in the affirmative category—more than enough to assure immediate passage there short of a serious upset.

The Senate action was not without the haranguing which has always characterized treatment of the issue there. Opposition argument was, as ever, that support of the amendment opened the door to youth regimentation. The retort to these spokesmen classified them as "Bourbons or representatives of Bourbons."

The ratification move came on the eve of public hearings on the measure in deference to demands from opponents who are many in the State, and every senator had in his hand a telegram from the New York State Catholic Welfare Society urging defeat of the proposal.

New Englander

James W. Hook
President of the New England Council

Laws to Prohibit Child Marriages Urged by Leaders

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—Government officials and others yesterday urged uniform state laws prohibiting child marriages like the recent wedding of a Tennessee girl of 9 to a 22-year-old mountaineer.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, at her press conference, said the matter was up to the states, but that nine years seemed a little young for nuptials.

Miss Mary Anderson, Woman's Bureau chief, said the marriage of Eunice Winstead, 9, to Charles Johns, in Tennessee, was "deplorable."

"There should be uniform laws throughout the states making the age of consent for both boys and girls 18 years," she said.

"Every State should enact laws making 16 the age limit for marriage of girls," said Miss Katherine F. Lenroot, chief of the Children's Bureau.

Women Plan to Pay Tribute To Name of Susan B. Anthony

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—Feb. 15 will be marked by the National Woman's Party by a series of meetings throughout the United States in commemoration of the anniversary of Susan B. Anthony, leader in the long campaign for equality of women.

The day will be further marked by proclamations by Governors, national and local broadcasts, essays in schools and everywhere by the use of the United States postage stamp issued on Aug. 26 depicting the Anthony portrait.

Mrs. Robert Adamson of Middletown, Monmouth County, N. J., is in charge of the activities which will commemorate the work of "the woman who changed the mind of a nation," as Miss Anthony has been called by Rheta Childe Dorr, marking the success of the movement to gain political equality for women and calling attention to the National Woman's Party efforts to obtain passage of a Federal equal rights amendment to put women on a par with men before the law.

In Washington, where the marble of Miss Anthony stands in the crypt of the Capitol with those of Lucretia Hoyt and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Mrs. Emil Berliner and other members of the organization will place an evergreen wreath tied with the purple, white and gold made famous in great processions throughout the suffrage campaign and by the White House pickets who stood in sunshine and in rain with their silent plea until they were taken to jail for their efforts to influence the nation's lawmakers.

Adelaide Johnson, the sculptor, did the marble of Miss Anthony for the Capitol and also another one which stands in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City. New York party members will visit this statue and Mrs. Inez Haynes Irwin will place a wreath there.

Mrs. Sarah Thompson Pell, national chairman of the party, will be the chief speaker at a Baltimore meeting in charge of Mrs. Edith Houghton Hooker and Mrs. Iris Bennett. In Boston there will be a dinner with Mrs. Alice Lee Movius as chairman addressed by Mrs. Betty Gram Swing of Westport, Conn., and Mrs. Maud Williams of New York city. Mrs. Williams is a printer, who lost her job under the New York law limiting the hours of women workers, regaining it after the women had obtained certain exemptions under the law. Mrs. Williams is an ardent advocate of abolishing all special legislation which applies to working conditions for women and not to those of men.

The Philadelphia dinner is in charge of Mrs. Ellis Schnabel and the chairman of the Los Angeles dinner is Miss Sue Brobst of the Business Women's Legislative Council.

Eulogies to Miss Anthony are scheduled to be delivered in the House of Representatives by Representative Jennings Randolph (D) of West Virginia and in the Senate by United States Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts.

Miss Maude Royden will speak over a national hook-up in connection with her peace speech on Feb. 15 and there will be a number of local broadcasts in some of which there will be used a radio script prepared by Rheta Childe Dorr.

Some of the local branches of the party are making presentations to their schools of portrait posters of Miss Anthony and have enlisted the co-operation of school administrators in having Miss Anthony mentioned with George Washington and Abraham Lincoln in the birthday celebrations of the month.

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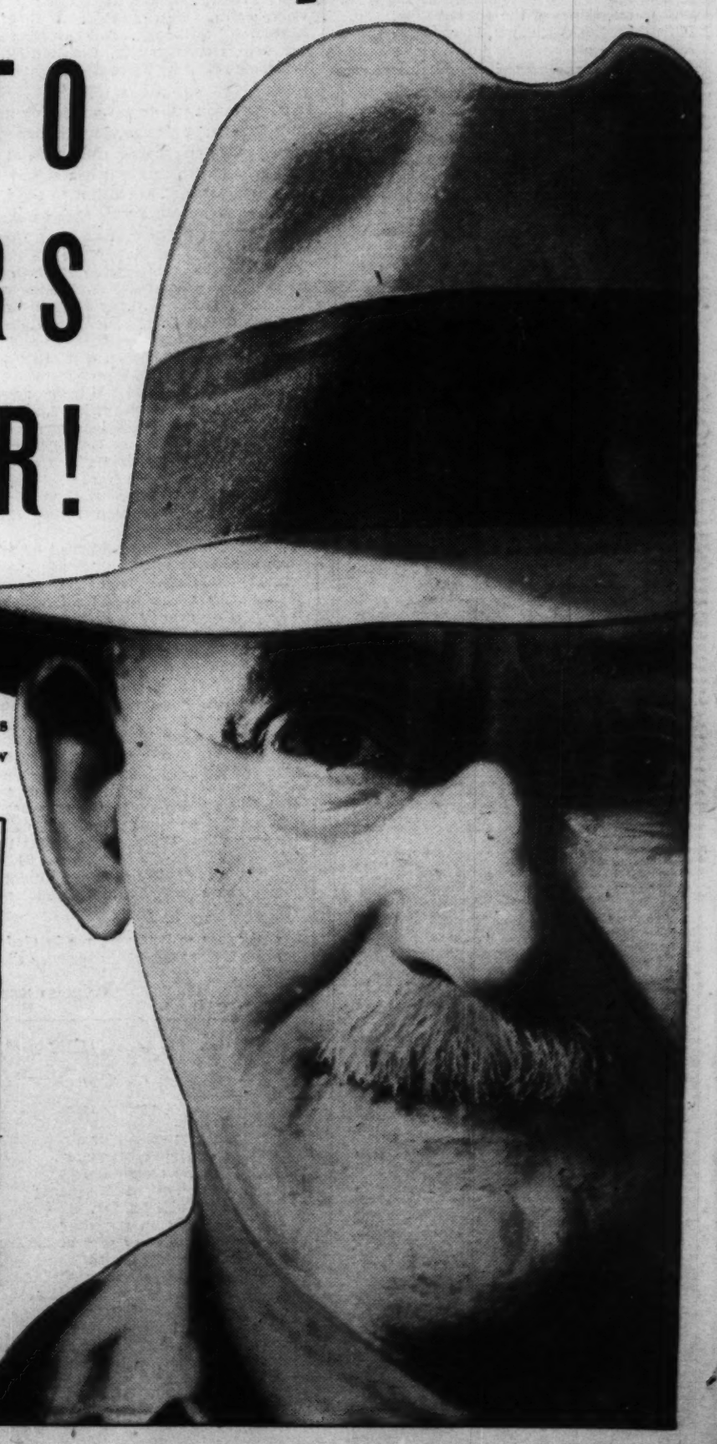
$28,000,000 PAID TO FARMERS LAST YEAR!



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HERE IS WHERE THE MILK DOLLAR GOES*

FARMERS 48 8/100 cents paid to the farmer for milk.
WAGES 26 63/100 cents paid to employees for wages.
OPERATION 20 25/100 cents for transportation and operation.
TAXES 3 43/100 cents for taxes, insurance, advertising, etc.
EXECUTIVES 23/100 of one cent for executive salaries.
PROFIT 1 38/100 cents net profit to Sheffield Farms.

*Based on figures for the first eleven months of 1936.

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1937

Milk Tension Declared Eased In Boston Shed

Farm Co-operatives Told They Must Yield to One Another

To Stop 'Chiseler'

Standing Together for Price Advised as Best Policy for Producers

The New England milk strike which has stirred up threats of price wars in the Boston market is approaching a settlement, it was indicated today by Joseph C. Cort, Massachusetts Milk Administrator.

On the desks of the Massachusetts administrator and dairy officials of three other New England states was a plan of co-operation between farmers and dealers drafted at recent conferences which "looked good" to Mr. Cort today. He predicted that the program would also be favorable to the Governors of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont.

Particular emphasis has been placed upon conferences with Vermont officials and farmers, for this state ordinarily provides 60 per cent of the Boston milk supply. That percentage has dropped off, however, since the New England Milk Producers' Association, large-scale farm co-operative, broke off relations with the two large Boston distributors, the H. P. Hood & Sons Company and the Whiting Milk Companies, last December.

Monopolistic Chance Seized

Meanwhile, from Concord, N. H., came a ringing statement by J. Ralph Graham, legislative representative for several farm co-operatives, declaring that the present disruption in the Boston milk market was the result of farm co-operatives failing to co-operate, thereby absolving dealers of responsibility for threatened price wars that promised ultimately to lift the cost of milk to New England housewives.

As a result of the monopolistic attitude of the New England Milk Producers Association, the whole farm co-operative movement in this sector of the national milk shed has been placed in jeopardy, according to Mr. Graham in an interview here. He declared that the N. E. M. P. A. gave no consideration to the interests of other farm co-operatives before breaking off relations with the H. P. Hood & Sons Company and the Whiting Milk Companies.

Thus Mr. Graham saw the farm co-operative movement weakened by the very plan of action proposed by the N. E. M. P. A. to strengthen its own position in the milk market. By striking against the large Boston dealers, the N. E. M. P. A. was making a bold bid for farmer control of the market, the New Hampshire expert pointed out. But in acting independently, without regard for other co-operatives, the N. E. M. P. A., he felt, had made itself vulnerable to the dealers, who are able to obtain their milk supply from scattered co-operatives other than the largest farm group.

The One-Cent Drop

"Had the New England Dairies sought the co-operation of the other co-operatives last August in an attempt to stabilize the market, and had failed to secure that co-operation, they would have been in a much stronger position later in their fight with Hood and Whiting.

"I feel that something should be said in favor of the New England Milk Producers Association and New England Dairies, whose directors are interchangeable, to the extent that they have always attempted to get the best price possible for their farmers; but in advocating a one cent drop in the farm price of milk last month they weakened themselves with many members."

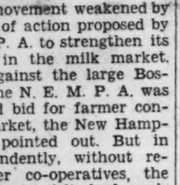
Mr. Graham explained that the cutting of prices to farmers was done to encourage other dealers than Hood and Whiting to handle the milk of N. E. M. P. A. farmers. The extra cent obtained by dealers through this transaction could either be pocketed by the dealers or passed along to consumers, to win a larger share of the market. The immediate effect of the price cut, however, was to build up the threat of price wars in the Boston market, which have been held off only through the co-operation of dealers with state milk officials attempting to rescue the market from pending chaos.

"Had it not been for the drought and the resultant tremendous in-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Fair with slight temperature change, lowest near 10 degrees tonight; Thursday probably fair with slowly rising temperature; moderate to northerly winds.

Maine: Fair and much colder tonight; Thursday fair, rising temperatures.

All Other New England States: Fair and continued cold tonight; Thursday fair and rising temperatures.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh north winds; fair weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	14	10	Minneapolis	14	12
Bermuda	54	48	New Orleans	44	44
Chicago	22	22	New York	14	14
Denver	32	30	Norfolk	24	24
Helena	0	-2	Philadelphia	20	20
Jacksonville	44	44	St. Louis	28	26
Kansas City	28	20	San Francisco	44	44
Los Angeles	44	44	Washington	22	22
Miami	63	68			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 3.
B—Minimum, Feb. 3.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 8 p. m.; height, 7.7 feet.
Thursday, 5.22 a. m.; height, 8.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:30 p. m.

New Building in 1936 Shows $11,256,284 Gain

Boston News Today

Large Number Of Homes Built

The roar of steam shovels and the clatter of hammers pounded out a $11,256,284 increase in Massachusetts building activities in 1936, as compared with 1935, the State Department of Labor and Industries reported today.

Building experts immediately got out their record books to find that the total expenditures for building, $48,040,840, exceeded the low ebb year of 1932 by $23,000,000.

While the steadily increasing rattle of building machinery over the last three to four years has been a distinct encouragement to building tradesmen, it is yet too far below the $181,299,000 peak figure of 1927 to talk about a building boom. The main source of optimism in 1936 figures was found in home building, considered an accurate barometer of business conditions reflected in higher earnings for the average wage earner.

A total of 2935 applications for new residences were applied for in 1936, as compared with 1135 a year ago. Single family building applications totaled 2771. A considerable proportion of the new building was reported in the Newtons where the building of the Worcester Turnpike has caused a veritable building boom in that district.

Newton counted 406 new residences in 1936 for a total value of $3,521,000. Wellesley was next with 200 new homes.

Residential construction in Massachusetts totaled $18,019,877 compared with $10,893,651 in 1935. Non-residential building figures were $13,806,670 for 1936 and $12,854,240 for 1935.

With more money in their pockets, home owners also embarked on a greater spending spree for repairs, the department reported. Such projects totaled 16,996 as against 16,362 in 1935, but the costs jumped from $13,036,665 to nearly $16,500,000.

Relief Workers Speed Up Drive

Greater Boston's 1937 Community Fund Campaign workers this afternoon approached with renewed enthusiasm the task of collecting the remaining $1,605,600 needed to reach the goal set for next Tuesday. At today's report luncheon they had learned that $2,554,400 has already been raised toward the minimum $4,160,000 sought.

Principal speaker at the luncheon was Mayor Mansfield, who recently handed the campaign manager a check representing 1 per cent of his annual salary. With him at the head table were various city officials and campaign leaders, and also Nobel Prize winners Dr. George R. Minot and Dr. William P. Murphy.

"In response to my letter asking city employees to subscribe 1 per cent of their salaries," said the Mayor, "there has been received $50,000—but it soon will be a much higher figure. What I have asked may not be an executive order, but it is an executive suggestion. Imagine the plight of the city if we did not have the 104 Community Fund agencies to care for our needy and unfortunate people.

"These great social services are open to everyone in the Metropolitan District and beyond, either free or at less than cost," he added, after stating that 52 per cent of those served are residents of Boston itself.

The three largest individual contributors reported for today were again anonymous. They were $5785, $5437 and $4025. An anonymous gift of $21,700 headed yesterday's list, too.

The largest of today's contributions from companies and employees was an additional $7940 from the Gillette Safety Razor Company, bringing its total up to $21,093.49.

Among other contributions from groups was $84 voluntarily taken from their noon lunch money by students of the English High School.

Dever Passes Upon Curley Officials

Six last-minute Curley appointees heaved sighs of relief today when Attorney General Paul A. Dever ruled their appointments legal, while declaring two last-minute promotions illegal.

Governor Curley's heavily trafficked office needed much secretarial help to keep things moving. Four of these assistant secretaries were William A. Murphy, Alfred Smith, George B. Underwood and Donald R. Desmond. The last flourishes of the Curley pen made them assistant income tax assessors at $1800 to $2500 a year. Another Curley friend appointed to the same job was Patrick J. Hurley, cousin and secretary to former Lieut. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley.

Attorney General Dever today ruled that these appointments were legal, but that the Governor and his Council had exceeded their authority in setting the salaries, which come under the Division of Standardization and Personnel of the State Commission on Administration and Finance. Its chairman, Charles P. Howard, had challenged the appointments.

Thomas A. McDonough was appointed Income Tax Assessor at $4020 at the same time as the assistant assessor appointments, and his appointment also stands.

Brookline Probe Measure Held Up

The joint Legislative Committee on Rules voted today to postpone further action on a measure authorizing an examination of the town government of Brookline until a Norfolk Grand Jury has concluded its trial of facts concerning vice conditions in that town.

Senator Joseph A. Langone Jr., of Boston, introduced the investigation bill shortly after alleged irregularities in Brookline official circles were mentioned. In seeking to postpone the probe this morning, he stated it would be presumptuous for the Legislature to investigate the matter still in the courts.

Four Brookline legislators agreed in effect that it would be presumptuous for the Legislature to conduct such a probe now or at any time in the future.

"Brookline can take care of itself," was the burden of the opposing arguments by Representatives Albert F. Pelow, Philip G. Bowker and John T. Comerford, and Senator Sybil Holmes, sole woman member of the Legislature.

Senator Langone told the committee that he has certain information concerning conditions in Brookline which he could show the committee to prove the necessity of a legislative investigation. To which Representative Bowker retorted that any such information should be given immediately to the district attorney's office.

N. H. Statewide Highway Planning Surveys Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 3—Statewide highway planning surveys, based on actual facts and figures, are advocated by Frederick A. Gardner of the New Hampshire Highway Department, who has been conducting such a survey in the Granite state. These surveys, he points out, are now under way in about 40 states.

Discussing the New Hampshire study, Mr. Gardner declared that "besides noting, in detail, the present conditions of highways and the existing volume of traffic, we are determining the exact physical condition of every railroad highway grade crossing throughout the state. To the facts will be added the density of highway traffic and then later, by agreement with railroad officials, train schedules, together with all accidents recorded and claims paid at each crossing by the railroad, will be compared, in order that our future program of railroad grade crossing elimination may be carried out intelligently.

Inventory Survey

"In our inventory survey, we are also locating, in the rural sections, all homes, farms, churches, schools, hotels, stores, factories, mills and all public institutions whatsoever that are known to be the origin and destination of highway traffic. We are finding out what roads are being used as rural mail routes, those that are used for the transportation of school children, and those used as principal routes of common carriers, such as buses and trucks.

"In addition to this information for mapping purposes, we are checking and recording the location of all railroads, all air lines and the courses and extent of all navigable streams, in order that we may have a complete picture of our whole transportation system. To the results of our inventory survey, which will show the location, condition, the character of settlement and of industry along all our main highways and rural routes, will be added the traffic flow, from the outcome of our traffic counts. We shall then have a true picture of our whole traffic system, which will show the relative present traffic use of every highway section within the State.

"With this information in hand we shall then be in a position to continue the development of our present highway system, based upon facts rather than upon political favor, as has in many instances been

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

New Harvard Scholarships Prove Worth

Relieve Brilliant Students of Need to Work, Dean's Report Says

Obviates Strain

The wisdom of Harvard's new national scholarship plan in relieving brilliant students of any necessity for working their way through college, is amply proved by the first two years' experience with the plan, Dean Alfred C. Hanford showed in a report presented today to Dr. James Bryant Conant, president.

The report was based on the work of 38 students from 10 middle-western states, who are now studying as freshmen, sophomores and juniors under the plan. Five more western states will be added to the scholarship area as new awards are made this year.

The feature of the plan, which assures scholarship students of continued financial support throughout the four-year course, was especially commended in the dean's report. "In this way," it said, "the student is given a certain sense of security and can devote his attention to doing an all-around excellent job over a period of four years, instead of having to keep his attention centered on selecting courses each year which will yield the highest results in grades."

Has Praise for Holders

Holders of the prize scholarships during the past two years "have contributed something worthwhile to the intellectual and general life of the college," the dean declared. "They have been interested, able, and hardworking, and have shown a sense of responsibility to the college community."

The report emphasized the fact that the scholarships are bestowed on a basis of worth and not for need of financial support. The sliding scale feature of the plan makes it possible for students with ample means of their own, to receive a nominal prize, as well as for those who have no financial resources to receive $1000 the first year and $1200 for each of the last three years—enough to cover all their expenses.

The effect of this sliding scale is to give equal educational opportunity to exceptional students, whatever may have been their previous social or financial status.

Financial assistance of various kinds furnished to undergraduates at Harvard last year amounted to $234,835, Dean Hanford reported. Of this total, $179,250 was in scholarships, $16,911 in beneficiary aids and $38,674 in loans.

Examinations Prove Worth

The dean's report also commented on another major educational feature at Harvard—the "general examination" which for 20 years, it said, has been "the keystone of our educational structure in Harvard College."

These tests, first widely used at Harvard in 1916, are now given to nearly all seniors, covering their work over the whole four-year period of their course. Their effect, said the dean, is to have "raised the intellectual tone of the College." Also, he continued, "they have developed a wholesome respect for scholarship among the undergraduates."

These exams, his report stated, together with the stimulus of the tutorial system, have "interested an ever-increasing number of students to strive for honors, with the result that the proportion of men graduating with honors in a special field has grown from 17.3 per cent to 31.1 per cent."

Upward Scholarship Trend

During the period in which the number of men graduating with honors has increased to such a marked extent, he said, the proportion of students who have had their connections with the college severed on account of poor scholarship, has actually shown a slight downward trend from 8.5 per cent in 1924 to 5.4 per cent in 1936.

"It is not the purpose of the college authorities," Dean Hanford asserted, "to make it more difficult than in the past for students to remain in college. We should constantly strive to see to it that all assistance legitimately desirable is given to the willing but less gifted student and that our curriculum and general plan of education are such as to interest, broaden, and develop the non-scholarly type of youth."

New Contest Starts Over Child Labor

Bay State Forces Set for Long Fight on Amendment

Defeat Predicted

Recent ratification of the federal child labor amendment by Kentucky and Nebraska, and Senate approval in New York yesterday provided additional ammunition for Massachusetts advocates today as they prepared to renew their ratification struggle on Beacon Hill.

The legislative Committee on Constitutional Law has called the child labor hearing for Feb. 17 at which time the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor will attempt to muster the most formidable support for the amendment in the history of the ratification movement.

Two years ago in Massachusetts the child labor amendment reached the low ebb of legislative popularity when the House of Representatives produced only five votes in favor of ratification. One of the five favoring votes was cast by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., then a member of the House.

This year, however, inasmuch as President Roosevelt has appealed to the governors of 21 states to force ratification of the amendment this year, the federation has expressed hope for immediate Massachusetts action. Ratification by 10 more states is necessary, 26 states having already voted favorably.

Unprejudiced observers, however, have uncovered little supp. rt for the federation's hopes. Gov. Charles F. Hurley, despite the message from President Roosevelt, has failed thus far to send a favoring message to the Legislature.

Asked repeatedly what his stand will be the Governor has refused to make it known. Labor officials will be surprised if he issues any statement, and more so if one is issued in support of the amendment.

The presence of Cardinal O'Connell of the Roman Catholic church, in opposition to ratification, is expected to exercise the same control over the Legislature and Governor Hurley as it has in other years upon other legislatures and other governors.

Most observers agree that if the amendment is to be ratified in Massachusetts, that action must be taken this year. The President's message has added impetus to the ratification movement which will be ineffective after 1937. The labor federation's officials are certain to use the favoring action of Kentucky and Nebraska to further their cause, particularly inasmuch as Kentucky is a southern state.

The child labor proposal is one of the first major bills scheduled for a hearing this year. Until now most committee hearings have been on unimportant or minor matters. But the months of February and March will be replete with important hearings, some of which have not been announced.

Governor Hurley's $71,500,000 budget is the most important legislation first to be considered. The House Ways and Means Committee will start budget hearings next Tuesday, Feb. 9. Republican leaders will be eager to use the economy knife wherever possible. In fact Democratic Governor Hurley has invited them to make reductions.

The committee will hold two sessions daily until all budget items are considered. In this manner the budget will be cleared early, and May prorogation will be possible, particularly if the Governor agrees to reductions made by the committee in its report.

Two Ancient Chinese Statues Added to Boston Art Museum

Rock statues of Prince Siddhārtha under a Jambu tree and of a Guardian King, carved in the sixth and seventh centuries, respectively, in the Buddhist caves of Lung-mén, are two of the recent important acquisitions of the Museum of Fine Arts.

Emperors of the North Wei dynasty began, at the close of the fifth century, the stupendous carving of cliff temples and of religious figures ranging from a few inches to 40 feet in height, which was carried on for three centuries and marked the revival of Buddhist teachings in China. Outstanding among the cave sculpture is that of Lung-mén, about 12 miles to the south of Loyang (the present Honan-fu).

The statue of Prince Siddhartha illustrates an incident related in Buddhist literature. When the Prince was 12 years old, the legend relates, his father took him to the plowing festival, where he became intensely distressed at the sight of the half-stripped peasants laboring under a broling sun and goading the oxen. The preying of birds and of animals on lesser creatures evidently increased his sorrow, and overcome with grief, he sought the secluded shelter of the Jambu tree.

Finally, so the story continues, by freeing his thought of worldly taint, he reached the first stage of contemplation. While he meditated the shadows of the near-by trees shifted, but the Jambu tree continued to throw a protecting shadow over the Prince. Rishis, finding him in unconscious ecstasy, descended from the air to pay him homage, according to the legendary account interpreted by Kojiro Tomita, curator of the department of Asiatic art at the museum.

The other Lung-mén figure is that of one of the Guardians of the Four Cardinal Points, his mission to assist in protecting the Buddhist world and in conquering evil. This life-size sculpture in high relief, retain traces of the original painted decoration, and identifies itself with the T'ang dynasty. In contrast with the more ethereal style of the Siddhrtha figure this Guardian King shows the later accenting of physical force, the movement toward realism.

* * *

From an ancient Pharaoh's Foreign Office the department of Egyptian art, reports Dows Dunham, the associate curator, has received in a recent gift consignment, a brick of sun-dried mud inscribed, "Record-Office of Pharaoh (to whom

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

SHUBERT—"The Masque of Kings," by Maxwell Anderson, Fifth in the series of plays presented by the Theater Guild and the American Theater Society. Featuring Henry Hull, Margo, Dudley Digges and Pauline Frederick. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee: 2:30.

COLONIAL—"Pride and Prejudice," dramatization of Jane Austen's novel, presented by Max Gordon. Fourth of the Theater Guild and American Theater subscription plays. Featuring Muriel Kirkland, Molly Pearson and others. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday, 2:30.

COPLEY—"Help Yourself," a farce adapted from the Viennese by John C. Coman. Presented by the Federal Theater project. 8:30.

Movies

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Sweden Travel," "Our Gang," "New Shoes," "Stranger Than Fiction," "Gold Mania," latest newsreels and other shorts.

BOSTON—"Flying Hostess," with William Gargan and Judith Barrett. 10:55 a. m., 1:45, 4:38, 7:25, 10:18. Stage: "Mardi Gras," a musical comedy revue. Tomorrow: "Join the Marines," with Paul Kelly, June Travis and Purnell Pratt. Stage: Leon Errol in "Hollywood Models of 1937." Also Louise Beavers.

TREMONT—"2 Wise Guys," with Betty Furness and Robert Young. 10:02 a. m., 12:23, 3:11, 5:58, 8:30. Also "M'Liss," with Ann Shirley and John Beal. 8:56, 11:17 a. m., 1:54, 4:42, 7:13, 10:01.

UPTOWN—Shirley Temple in "Stowaway." 1, 4, 7:10, 10:10. Also "Our Relations," with Laurel and Hardy. 2:30, 5:30, 8:40.

MODERN—"Gold Diggers of 1937," with Dick Powell and Joan Blondell. 9:20 a. m., 12:22, 3:24, 6:26, 9:28. Also "Case of the Black Cat," with Ricardo Cortez and June Travis. 11:10 a. m., 2:12, 5:14, 8:16.

Radio Programs
On Page 11

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Banjo on My Knee," with Barbara Stanwyck and Joel McCrea. 1:55, 5, 8:10. Also "Stowaway," with Shirley Temple. 3:35, 6:45, 10.

METROPOLITAN—Gladys Swarthout and Fred MacMurray in "Champagne Waltz." 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:20. Stage: Ray Noble and orchestra with "Rainbow Room Revue." Tomorrow: "Lloyds of London," with Freddie Bartholomew and Madeleine Carroll. Stage: Belle Baker, Stepin Fetchit; also dancing rhythmettes.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"One in a Million," featuring Sonja Henie. Fenway: 1:15, 4:15, 7:12, 10:10. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:25, 9:35. Also George Arliss in "Man of Affairs." Fenway: 12, 3, 5:55, 8:55. Paramount: 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:20. Tomorrow: "Bulldog Drummond Escapes," with Ray Milland and Heather Angel. Also "Maid of Salem," starring Claudette Colbert and Fred MacMurray.

FINE ARTS—Elisabeth Bergner in "As You Like It." Directed by Dr. Paul Czinner. 2:10, 4:35, 7, 9:25. "What the Parrot Said." 1:35, 4, 6:20, 8:45.

STATE AND ORPHEUM — William Powell and Myrna Loy in "After the Thin Man." Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 11:55 a. m., 2:25, 5, 7:30, 10:05.

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a movie guide is published on the Daily Features page each Saturday.

MEMORIAL — "Rainbow on the River," with Bobby Breen. 10, 11:56 a. m., 1:58, 4, 5:55, 7:58, 10. Tomorrow: Preview at 10 p. m. of "The Plough and the Stars," featuring Barbara Stanwyck, Barry Fitzgerald, Denis O'Dea, Eileen Crowe, Arthur Shields and F. J. McCormick.

UNIVERSITY—"Mr. Deeds Goes to Town," with Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur. 2:35, 5:50, 9:20. Also "Let's Live Tonight," with Lillian Harvey. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10. Tomorrow: "Banjo on My Knee," also "Smartest Girl in Town."

EXETER—"Legion of Terror," with Margaret Churchill and Bruce Cabot. 2:05, 5, 7:55. Also "Love on the Run," with Clark Gable and Joan Crawford 3:30, 6:25, 9:20. Tomorrow: "Adventures in Manhattan," with Jean Arthur and Joel McCrea. Also "Old Hutch," with Wallace Beery.

Music

REPERTORY THEATER—Boston début of Yeichi Nimura, Japanese dancer, with his partner, Lisan Kay. 8:30.

NORTH END WPA CONCERT—Novelty Ensemble, Salvatore Petraglia conducting. Michaelangelo School Center, Charter Street. 7:30.

Other Events

CHARLES ELIOT NORTON LECTURES—Dr. Johnny A. E. Roosval on "The Poetry of Chiaroscuro." Subject: In Architecture. Illustrated. Fogg Museum. 5.

SPANISH DEFENSE COMMITTEE—Mariano Joaquin Lorente on "The Truth About the Situation in Spain." 6 Byron Street. 8:30.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Peruvian Textiles" guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward. 11.

FOGG MUSEUM—Prof. Theodore Sizer on "John Trumbull Harvard A.B., 1773." 4.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM — Miss Mildred Seymour on "Circling America." Voyaging through lower West Indian Islands. 60 Burroughs Street. 4.

Vast N. E. Flood Control Plans at $58,000,000 Cost Placed Before Congress

Flood Danger Reduced

Flood-control work by the WPA and army engineers has greatly reduced the danger of a spring flood in the Merrimac valley, it was reported last night by Lieut. Col. John J. McDonough, State WPA Administrator for Massachusetts.

Back in Boston after an all-day survey of the extensive area covered by last year's flood, the administrator said work accomplished so far will amply take care of more than the ordinary amount of spring water. Within another year, he said, officials expect to handle easily the heaviest floods.

A preliminary test of the flood-control program came last December, when the rainfall nearly equaled the record amount for the month. According to John J. Fitzgerald, chief of operations, the Merrimac easily handled the 7¼ inches of rain.

While December precipitation nearly set a record, and rainfall in January measured more than normal, federal officials discovered no undue strain had been put on new bridges over the Merrimac and Nashua rivers replacing those swept away last spring. Only if the ground freezes solid and a heavy snowfall appears will the rivers rise high enough to sweep over the new bridges this year, it is believed.

Flood-control work is being carried on 24 hours a day, Colonel McDonough said, and includes widening the river at Lowell and installation of 2400 feet of steel retaining walls at Haverhill. Other projects include clearance of the Nashua river at Fitchburg and deepening of the river channel at Leominster.

Power, Recreation and Sanitation Involved in Big Program

Projects Cover Entire Region

Reservoir System at Cost of $40,000,000 for Connecticut River

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—Recommendations for a $58,000,000 flood control program on the Connecticut and Merrimack rivers were laid before Congress at noon today by President Roosevelt. Specific projects were detailed for New England in the report that covered the nation and which was prepared by the National Resources Water Committee.

The report came just 11 months after the serious New England floods of last spring, which left in their rolly wakes property damages estimated at upwards of $75,000,000.

Stressing the absolute need for close co-operation between federal, state and local agencies in meeting the flood problem, the committee reported that "reasonable" flood protection could be afforded the Connecticut River basin by construction of a reservoir system costing about $40,000,000, and that adequate control of the Merrimack might be obtained through expenditures of between $11,000,000 and $ 8,000,000.

The committee added, however, that only part of this cost could justifiably be charged against flood control, the remainder being allocated to power, recreation and other benefits.

Not Isolated Problem

"Flood control in New England," the report said, "must be approached not as an isolated problem, but as one of several benefits, including power development, improved sanitation, enhancement of recreational opportunities, and betterment of streams for navigation, that may result in combination from the construction of storage reservoirs to collect flood waters and release them later in relatively dry periods."

Immediate construction of a Merrimack basin reservoir system at an estimated cost of $11,250,000 was recommended, as was immediate construction of two dams in the Connecticut - Housatonic basin — at Pittsburg, N. H., to cost $1,700,000, and at Victory, Vt., to cost $379,000. The committee recommended also expenditure of $100,000 for a complete study of flood control and stream regulation in the Connecticut-Housatonic basin.

"Pollution abatement . . . is also a problem of major importance," the report said. "Many rivers in this district are used as conduits for the disposal of sewage and industrial wastes by the communities along their courses. In many instances, pollution has impaired the usefulness of the rivers for industrial water supply and for recreational purposes and also has virtually destroyed fish life.

River Valleys

"In the river valleys now devoted chiefly to industry, restoration of the surface waters to a state of natural purity would involve expenditures far in excess of the benefits which could be realized.

"For the immediate future at least, the program of stream sanitation should be limited to the elimination of nuisances, to the removal from sewage and wastes of the more objectionable deposits and scum-forming ingredients, and to the maintenance of a standard of quality at which the waters may be used satisfactorily for process purposes by the industries after treatment by conventional purification methods.

"Along the coastal waters, measures should be taken to protect the shellfish and recreational areas from the damaging and unhealthful effects of sewage contamination.

"Dredging of certain ship channels and anchorages and construction of breakwaters, jetties and seawalls to protect sandy beaches from erosion constitute additional problems. The recreational facilities afforded by the water areas, though already great, doubtless will merit further improvement as the vast recreational industry of New England continues to grow."

Sewage Projects

Among projects recommended for immediate construction were:

Sewage treatment plants, Auburn, Maine, Berlin and Gorham, N. H., and Lewiston, Maine, $800,000.

Extensions to sewer systems, Portland and South Portland, Maine, $1,068,000.

Extensions to sewer system, new pumping station and treatment plant, Sanford, Maine, $1,000,000.

Intercepting sewers and treatment works, Concord, Nashua and Manchester, N. H., $4,301,000.

Sewage disposal facilities for Merrimack Valley communities in Massachusetts, $15,000,000.

Beach protection at Barnstable, Brewster, Chatham, Dennis, Duxbury, Edgartown, Falmouth, Harwich, Hull, Ipswich, Marshfield, Oak Bluffs, Orleans, Plymouth, Provincetown, Quincy, Revere, Sandwich, Scituate, South Wellfleet, Truro, Wellfleet, Winthrop and Yarmouth, Mass., $3,000,000.

Riprap shore at Manomet Point, Sagamore Mass., $576,000.

Sewer systems at Fairhaven, Hingham, Holbrook, Mattapoisett, Medfield, Millis, Provincetown, and Wareham, Mass., $2,500,000.

Sewer systems and treatment

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Amherst Courses In Engineering Asked by Labor

Laws in The Making

An inexpensive college where workers might qualify for "bachelor of science" degrees, or where parents of modest means might send their children at considerably less cost than at present technical institutions was sought by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor today.

The legislative committee on agriculture was importuned by the labor group to broaden the Massachusetts State College curriculum to include four-year courses in the several branches of engineering. The federation submitted a bill which would, if passed, cause $30,000 worth of new equipment to be installed at the Amherst institution. It was pointed out that tuition at the school is nominal.

Kenneth I. Taylor, legislative agent for the labor federation, said, "This is not a proposal for the standardization of the profession, but one to provide a much-needed educational opportunity for the sons of workingmen."

Robert E. Hawley, secretary of Massachusetts State College, representing Hugh P. Baker, the college president, said engineering courses were the normal and logical development of the service which the college is giving to Massachusetts citizens. Most land grant colleges, he pointed out, now offer engineering courses.

Mr. Hawley insisted the college has no intention of curtailing its program of instruction in agriculture or any other field.

* * *

A plea for speedy action on Gov. Charles F. Hurley's special message to the Legislature for the establishment of a new commission to study taxation and public expenditures was made by John V. Mahoney, the Governor's chief secretary, before the joint rules committee today.

Last Thursday the House Ways and Means Committee conducted a hearing on the proposal and reported

(Continued on Page 10, Column 5)

Flood Problems Take Attention Of Connecticut

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 3—Floods past, present and future, are the concern of Connecticut this week.

With memories of last March, when the Connecticut River went on its worst rampage of three centuries still fresh, the people of this state have responded with quick sympathy to appeals for help from the stricken valleys of the Mississippi and Ohio.

Following a public proclamation by Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, tag days and house-to-house canvasses are being conducted to raise Red Cross relief funds. Before the Governor's call went out many towns had already nearly filled their quotas. The House of Representatives has received a bill asking that the State itself appropriate $5000 for Red Cross flood relief. Speaker J. Mortimer Bell told members last week that he knew they wanted to do something for the flood victims and asked them to consider whether the Legislature should take action.

In the past few days also the State has received an official account of the reasons for the March flood in Connecticut and a warning from the State Water Commission that a worse one may be expected unless measures are taken to prevent it. The Water Commission's report to Governor Cross pointed out that heavy precipitation of rain and snow beginning in January of 1936 laid the foundation for the March inundation. Warm weather and heavy rainfall in March directly caused the flood. Had the March storm not veered to the east when it reached northern New England, the flood crest at Hartford might have been 43 feet instead of 37.6, said the commission. The storm left the headwaters of the Connecticut River in Vermont almost untouched.

Meanwhile plans for interstate co-operation in New England to build flood control dams on the Connecticut's tributaries continued to lag. So far as was known here no agreement has been reached among the affected states on what proposal can be submitted to the Legislatures.

Mayor T. J. Spellacy of Hartford, acting on the knowledge gained last spring, is proposing to the Board of Aldermen that a permanent committee be set up in this city, at least, to act in times of disaster. Heads of essential city departments, representatives of social and relief agencies, public utilities, transportation companies and newspapers would be prepared to jump into action if a flood recurs.

* * *

Reorganization of the state government continued to be the chief topic of Connecticut's General Assembly as more sections of the Reorganization Commission's report to the Governor were made public. The commission's proposal for consolidating all enforcement agencies such as the police, motor vehicles and liquor control departments, into one division, its plan for a merit system in the state service and its proposal for a unified welfare department have been announced.

Reaction to all these proposals has varied from anger or amusement to whole-hearted praise. Heads of the state departments concerned are almost uniformly reserving comment. They will speak when the bills come before committee. More sections of the report are due this week, and with them a bill carrying the proposals into effect. It promises to be the bulkiest piece of legislation ever laid before a Connecticut legislative committee.

The commission's views concerning welfare are considered more radical perhaps than its plans on public safety. Two years ago Connecticut made a start toward reorganizing its welfare administration by consolidating the department of the State agent, who handled State reimbursements to towns for the care of "State paupers," with the Department of Public Welfare, which had charge of child wards of the State and certain supervisory and inspection duties in the care of adult charges. Former United States Senator Frederic C. Walcott, a Republican, was made commissioner.

Smith Graduates Find More Jobs And Are Choosey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Feb. 3—More jobs, and an increased tendency among Smith graduates to pick and choose rather than take anything offered them, is the report from Mrs. Marjorie P. Nield, Smith College vocational secretary.

"We are nearer a balance of candidates and jobs than we have been for some time, or probably will be again," said Mrs. Nield. "The alumnae are reluctant to take jobs now unless they have a real future and the prospect of advancement in them. The period of taking anything for the sake of a job is over."

An increase of 33 per cent in the December-January period over corresponding months last year is noted in the teaching field. The increase is marked in schools regularly using the Smith vocational office as well as in the number of new clients applying for Smith College graduates.

An increase of 13 per cent in the number of business jobs in this two-months period over the same period last year, and a slight increase in salaries paid in the business field are reported.

Road Survey

(Continued from Page 9)

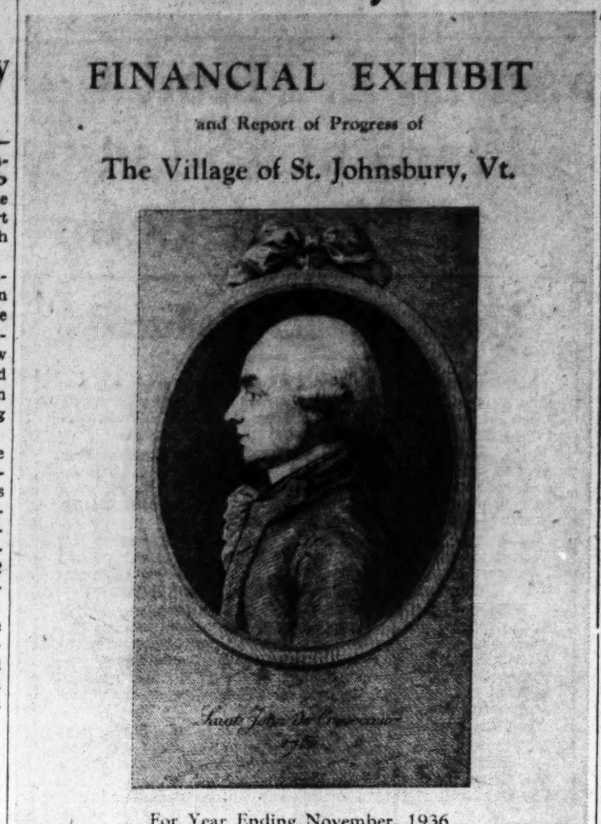
the case ever since our present era of modern road building began.

"In order to help solve our problems of structural design, weight stations are being operated throughout the state, where all trucks and buses are weighed and measured. Commodities hauled are being noted and their origins and destinations carefully checked. This information will have a direct bearing in determining the taxation and regulation of commercial vehicles in the future, as our own state figures will be compared with other states making similar surveys. The study of origin and destination of vehicles will also be especially valuable in settling questions relative to the range of movement over various classes of highways, such as primary, secondary and rural routes. It will also aid us in giving the correct answer to the present-day problem of extending existing highway routes, laying out and building new ones, planning city by-passes and inter-regional routes.

Making Third Study

"In connection with the inventory and traffic survey, we are also making a third study which deals with financial investigations, such as the origin and distribution of all highway revenue, including local taxes, as well as the funds provided by the gasoline road toll, and the registration fees, the objective of this study being to make possible an accurate estimate of the future financial resource of the state and the probable annual amount available for a maximum highway investment. Many people now believe that most of our main highways have been built and that there will now be a relief from highway taxes and that plenty of funds will be available for back roads. However, such is not the case, for the cost of the highway system is a perpetual one, and the limit of new highway building is not reached when we have built as many miles as we can pay for, but when we have built as many miles as we can properly maintain."

St. Johnsbury Records Its Thrift



Cover of Report Issued by St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Vermont town under a municipal manager would have balanced its budget but for unexpected appropriation of $10,000 for a public airport

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., Feb. 3—Taxpayers in St. Johnsbury have a very clear idea of just what they are getting for their money. The village officers have issued a "Financial Exhibit and Report of Progress" for 1936, in the form of an attractively prepared 45-page booklet, well illustrated with photographs—including one excellent air view of the whole village—and simple graphs.

Citizens can turn the pages with increasing satisfaction as they see one evidence after another that the budget has been very nearly balanced by the municipal manager, Charles S. Sumner. In fact, if it had not been for an unexpected appropriation of $10,000 for a municipal airport—for which no tax was assessed — the treasurer's report would have shown the town to have been several thousand dollars ahead, instead of with a deficit of $4,758.92 on its books.

The tax rate was $1.30 a hundred, with 4 per cent discount for early payment.

Showed a Profit

The village-owned water system showed a profit for the year of $4304.89.

In the statement of departmental expenditures only four went into the red—over their budget appropriations. These were the highway, fire, police and truck departments. But since others did not spend their full appropriations the final result was a favorable balance of $568.63.

In the list $500 was included for skating rinks and $1000 for band concerts.

In the police department's report to the municipal manager its various activities are plainly listed, including the different classes of arrests made—totalling 232.

There were four delinquent children to be dealt with, one hit-and-run case, three cases of autos conveying four in the front seat, four of careless and negligent driving, 500 miscellaneous calls for family troubles, 166 cases of intoxication and 960 "tramps given night lodging."

The fire department, with its chief engineer, assistant, "six regular men at Central Fire Station on duty 24 hours a day, one day off in seven," and 25 call men, operated satisfactorily at an expense of $12,849.68. Supplies and repairs are listed from $293.52 paid to the Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Company, down to "Landry's Drug Store, $1.08."

Typical of the neighborly tone of the reports are these excerpts from the fire department's contribution:

"This has been a more successful year for large fire losses for some time, although we have answered more still calls. The department has answered 200 still alarms and nine bell alarms. The department has been called for assistance out of town four times, two by truck, two by car.

Improvements Made

"The Fire Alarm has been improved by change in batteries and to direct current with three new rectifiers. This work was done by the Gamewell Fire Alarm Company, at quite a cost to the department, and means a big saving in the electric bills in the future and will prove more dependable.

"The annual inspection of all village properties has been made and monthly inspections of business sections, such as factories, tenements, stores, cellars, attics, chimneys, stovepipes, furnaces, backyards, etc., by firemen at the Central Station, and many fire hazards have been removed and dangerous conditions remedied.

"In closing, we wish to recommend that a new Fire Alarm box be located near the Arlington School, as the nearest box is nearly one-half mile away and would mean quite a delay in case of a bad fire. . . .

"We wish to make to the town manager, the village trustees, and inhabitants of the village generally, an expression of appreciation for their co-operation with this department at all times."

The less pleasant subject of delinquent taxes is saved for the last page, but even here there are reasons for satisfaction. The total amount of delinquent taxes for the years since 1911 is shown to be $15,492.61, but an "increase of total collections over last year, $1394.78 or 39.5 per cent" is noted. This is very slightly offset by a 5-cent overcharge in 1935 to H. C. and Daisy M. Blodgett—an item which may bring condolence from neighbors.

Amherst Courses In Engineering Asked by Labor

(Continued from Page 9)

favorably to the House immediately. Today's hearing before the joint rules committee was the next legal step. It is expected that the committee will report favorably without delay.

Mr. Mahoney declared it was the Governor's desire that this commission begin work as soon as possible because the 1936 special commission failed to agree on many important matters. Mr. Mahoney was supported by Representatives Albert F. Bigelow, chairman of House Ways and Means, and Philip G. Bowker, a member of the 1936 commission; and by Norman MacDonald, executive secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations, and also a member of the 1936 commission.

* * *

Erection of a $15,000 memorial to Massachusetts and New England men who fought and were killed at the battle of Saratoga was advocated today by Senator Theodore R. Plunkett of Adams before the joint rules committee. The memorial would be erected at Saratoga, N. Y., with Massachusetts and New York financing the project.

The Battle of Saratoga was one of the most decisive of the Revolutionary War. At this point the colonists routed an army led by General Burgoyne. Senator Plunkett said 70 per cent of the men who fought at Saratoga were Massachusetts men. The Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution sponsored the bill.

* * *

A two-year investigation of every phase of civil service was favored today before the Joint Rules Committee by Livingston Hall and Henry Atkinson of the Massachusetts Civic League.

Under the proposal, $25,000 would be appropriated to carry on the work.

* * *

The Civic League representatives declared a thorough study should be made of civil service and various systems of personnel.

The proposal was opposed by Norman MacDonald, executive secretary of the State Taxpayers Associations, on the ground that a civil service study would interfere with the Governor's program for a special commission to study taxation and expenditures.

* * *

The adoption of resolutions calling upon Congress to pass an amendment to the Constitution establishing minimum wages for women and children was favored today before the legislative committee on constitutional law.

Representatives of communistic, civic and labor groups and legislators joined hands in asking for the amendment. The proposal was filed by Senator William P. Grant of Fall River after the United States Supreme Court declared the New York minimum wage law unconstitutional.

Carvings

(Continued from Page 9)

be) Life, Prosperity, Health." It was part of the building which housed the diplomatic correspondence of the Egyptian Government with foreign lands, documents in cuneiform script on clay tablets discovered some years ago in the ruins of Tell-el-Amarna. The new shipment of objects from the Egypt Exploration Society's excavations at Tell-el-Amarna, consists chiefly of relief sculptures found in and near the great palace of Akhnaten, of whom there is the fragment of a portrait cut in limestone. Another fragment, in alabaster, shows the complete head and part of the figure of his queen, Nefertiti, wearing on her forehead the uraeus or sacred asp, emblem of royalty. The head of a princess, probably one of the six daughters of Akhnaten and Nefertiti, is carved with the coiffure of childhood, the longish hair massed in a side-lock. Tiles in polychrome glazed faïence are decorated with bird forms and plants such as the thistle, lotus, and papyrus, recalling frescoes showing that the royal residence at Tell-el-Amarna was richly decorated with scenes from nature.

Vote High Court Pension

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—The House Judiciary Committee approved yesterday a bill to permit United States Supreme Court justices to retire at 70 on full pay. Under the present law, a member of the court must resign to be relieved of his duties. They usually have been given compensation by Congress.

What's Going On in the Arts

Yeichi Nimura and Lisan Kay, Who Will Make Their Boston Début This Evening at the Repertory Theater

Gruenberg, Erskine, Leoncavallo

The Federal Music Project last night opened a short season of opera at the Boston Opera House. Louis Gruenberg's one-act (and 14-scene) opera, "Jack and the Beanstalk" and Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci" constituted the bill. It will be repeated each evening till Saturday, when a children's matinée will also be given.

In "Jack and the Beanstalk," which (with a few aprocryphal additions) follows the old tale faithfully, both Gruenberg and his librettist, John Erskine, unbend audibly—with a few knowing winks to the grown-ups. Dr. Erskine's roguishness and mock-sententiousness stamp him as by far the more pontifical unbender of the two. The composer confines his consessive efforts largely to curbing his natural impulsion toward violent dissonance, achieving instead a rather pallid orchestral background of bitter-sweet impressionism (enlivened by rare alarums and excursions) and a recitative, quasi-parlando setting of the text, relieved here and there by an innocuous ditty or a sentimental arietta. The music is well wrought but uninteresting, despite its avoidance of obvious banality.

Eugene Conley's light tenor suited the title role. Mae Murray was the mother (whom Erskine represents as a middle-aged coquette). The elderly and garrulous family cow comprised Walter Hall (front legs) and Gordon Jenkins (hind legs). Joan Ruth was the old woman and young princess. The beanstalk, looking strangely like a rope ladder, leads our hero to the abode of as gluttonous and as sentimental a giant as ever shed a crocodile tear (Edmond Boucher played him with immense gusto). His outwitting and destruction follow according to schedule, with incidental humors and terrors, and even some mildly Gruenbergian jazz produced by the magic harp.

Last night's audience found the proceedings amusing but long. The 14 scenes involved 13 intermissions, some short enough, but others about as long as the scenes themselves. A divided stage and a system of blackouts could have been used with advantage to speed up the action. The sets were simple and striking, the costumes grotesque, the lighting (despite some fumbling of cues) excellent.

"Pagliacci," sung (rather badly by most of the principals) in a somewhat unlyrical English, was staged and directed in an untraditional manner that made it vastly more pleasing to the eye than usual. Warmly massed and thoughtfully contrasted colors—costumes, stage sets and backdrop forming a harmonious whole—unobtrusively vivid lighting, intelligent grouping and movement of the chorus (which sang excellently), the graceful handling of the play within the play, all showed the beneficial effects of cooperation between the music, theater and art projects. Ben Redden was Canio, Sascha Alexandrova a graceful Nedda; Kurt Schorr was convincing as Tonio. Peppe and Silvio were Wesley Copplestone and Richmond E. Minton. It was Mr. Minton who sang the Prologue effectively, dramatically flanked by two midgets (tumblers in the stage action), their faces a tragic and comic mask.

Mr. Van Grove, throughout the evening, conducted sensitively and with meticulous care for detail.

S. S.

Tuesday Symphony

Works by Mendelssohn and Tchaikovsky occupied Dr. Koussevitzky at the third concert of the Tuesday afternoon series by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, given yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall. The program contained the Overture, "Fingal's Cave," the "Italian" Symphony and the Tchaikovsky Symphony No. 4.

Once again those who seek relaxation as well as enjoyment from these Tuesday afternoon programs have reason to be grateful to Dr. Koussevitzky, although it must be admitted that on paper the names of the two composers seemed oddly bracketed. Probably no orchestral work by Mendelssohn is more universally refreshing than that of "Fingal's Cave." Dr. Koussevitzky wisely refrained from any overt attempt at adornment. It was a graceful and sometimes elegant performance, despite some slight difficulty encountered by the brass section.

In the present day of tonal stress, the simplicity of the "Italian" Symphony is often deceptive. Such music seems so easy to write—but just try it. The young Mendelssohn possessed a flair for utilizing the colorful resources of the orchestra. With the brass once more in good form, the symphony had a polished performance.

There were moments during the Tchaikovsky when one wished that Dr. Koussevitzky were a little less ardent in his devotion to this symphony, and a little more given to understatement, although the third movement was as near perfection as one may hope to hear. And since this Tuesday series is devoted to the works of nineteenth-century composers, would it not be an opportune time to revive the Tchaikovsky Symphony No. 3? The program yesterday roused enthusiasm with an ovation for orchestra and conductor at the conclusion.

G. M. S.

Copley Society

The photography of André Snow, now on view at the gallery of the Copley Society, is the more enjoyable for the fact that there have been so few photographic exhibitions this season.

Mr. Snow's particular gift seems to lie in personal portraiture; not the conventional variety, but the portrayal of such interesting sitters as Dr. Charles Lanman, reading, or Architect Maginnis absorbed in a plan. Such photographs give the spectator an idea of the model in a natural pose.

Another portrait, a profile of a mulatto woman, is a handsome study. Mr. Snow is to be commended for subduing effects of light, for refraining from complex effects of illumination, which often deprive the model of natural appearance.

Symphony Hall

An interesting exhibition of drawings and prints is to be seen in the foyer of Symphony Hall. It consists of portraits of great composers from the Willson Collection of musical subjects.

One finds that each era has its fashion in composer types as it has its special style in music. The earlier composers had the serious aspect of philosophers, the composers of the nineteenth century were visualized as romantics.

This visitor always feels amused at the tortuous portrayals of Beethoven. Sculptors, engravers, etchers try to subject him pictorially to all the heightened emotions expressed in music. Generally the result is painful in its attempt at forced dramatization.

The Iacovleff red-crayon portrayals of Rachmaninoff and Prokofieff are included in this exhibition.

D. A.

Tax Appeals Member Named

Gov. Charles F. Hurley today made his second major appointment since his inauguration by naming J. Burke Sullivan chairman of the State Board of Tax Appeals. Mr. Sullivan succeeds Prof. John J. Murray in the $7500 post. A vacancy was created recently by the resignation of Paul E. Tierney of Westfield.

The new appointee is at present an Assistant Corporation Counsel for the City of Boston. He has served as special investigator in a number of important municipal investigations.

In making the appointment, Governor Hurley said that Mr. Sullivan has specialized in land-taking and tax appeal cases. He will be the only Boston member on the Tax Appeals Board.

It had been half expected on Beacon Hill that the Governor might reappoint John D. Wright to the board. Mr. Wright, who is now counsel for the body, was dropped by Governor Curley when his term expired.

The other major appointment made so far by Governor Hurley was that of William P. Husband to the $6000 post of Commissioner of Banks, formerly held by Henry H. Pierce, now an official of the Merchants Co-operative Bank.

Big Flood Control Program for N. E. Filed in Congress

(Continued from Page 9)

plants at Ipswich, Rockland, and Sharon, Mass., $725,000.

Intercepting sewers and outfall works, Plymouth, Mass., $750,000.

Closed conduit for North River, Salem, Mass., $649,000.

Sewer system and trunk sewer to Lynn, Saugus, Mass., $750,000.

Sewer system, Weymouth, Mass., $1,550,000.

Sewer systems and treatment works, Blackstone, East Douglas, Millbury, Millville, and Uxbridge, Mass., $2,225,000.

Intercepting sewers and treatment works, Central Falls, Cumberland, East Providence and Pawtucket, R. I., $2,000,000.

Sewer system and treatment plant, Cranston, R. I., $4,000,000.

Intercepting sewers, treatment works, and outfall sewer, Fall River, Mass., $2,500,000.

Sewer system extensions and sewage disposal improvements, Newport, R. I., $2,000,000.

Sewage treatment plant, Webster, Mass., $600,000.

Sewer systems or sewage disposal facilities, Amherst, Athol, Chicopee, Dalton, East Longmeadow, Great Barrington, Greenfield, Lee, Northampton and Westfield, Mass., $2,000,000.

Sewer extensions and treatment works, Ansonia, Derby and Shelton, Conn., $1,435,000.

Dress Rehearsal Held for Doggies

From butterfly-eared Papilons to a Great Pyrenees, dogs entered for the Eastern Dog Show in the Mechanics building on Feb. 21 and 22, took part in a dress rehearsal in the ballroom of the Lenox hotel this morning.

The two Papilons were owned by Mrs. De Forest Danielson of Medfield, and were said to be the first raised and shown in America. The Great Pyrenees came from the Basquaerie kennels in Needham. Owned by Mrs. Frances Crane, he has taken 20 prizes for the best breed and two as the best working dog.

Two huge black Newfoundlands owned by Mrs. Davieson Power attracted a good deal of attention, too. Dogs from her kennels have won prizes for the past seven years.

Among other former prize winners were Jinky and Schnickel Fritz, two Dachshunds from the Cornhill kennels at Waban, brought in by Mrs. Delphin Young.

Where to Dine

BOSTON

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DINNER DANCING
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Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Amusements

BOSTON
REPERTORY THEATRE
(Opposite Symphony Hall)
BURTON HOLMES
FRI. EVG., FEB. 5, at 8:15
SAT. MAT., FEB. 6, at 2:30
THE JOYS OF JAPAN
In Color and Motion
PRICES: $1.10 - 85c - 55c

SHUBERT LAST 6 TIMES Evgs. 8:30
THE THEATRE GUILD Presents
Maxwell Anderson's New Play
The MASQUE of KINGS
Henry Hull—Margo
Dudley Digges—Pauline Frederick
"A TRULY GREAT PLAY"—Post
8th Play Theatre Guild & Amer. Thea. Soc.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE—HAN. 4520
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Eve. 25c-55c—Mat. 25c-40c
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
UNIVERSITY THEATRE
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY
"BANJO ON MY KNEE"
BARBARA STANWYCK
"SMARTEST GIRL IN TOWN"
GENE RAYMOND
HARVARD SQUARE KIR. 4530

TOMORROW EVE. 8:30
CHARDON STRING QUARTET
Paine Hall, Music Bldg., Harvard College
Reserved seats $1.50, $1 at door

NEW YORK, N. Y.
LAURENCE RIVERS, Inc. Presents
William Gaxton : : Kitty Carlisle
in ERIK CHARELL'S
White Horse Inn
International Musical Comedy Success
CENTER Theater, 49th St. and 6 Ave. New York City
Evgs., 8:30—55c to $3.85
Mats., Wed.—55c to $2.20. Sat.—55c to $2.75

Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

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Pioneer-Homestead-Guardian Co-operative Banks
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Smartly styled dresses for sports, daytime and evening.
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Same building as Christian Science Reading Room

Near East Digging Reveals Citadel Built in Stone Age

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 3 (AP)—An acropolis marking urban civilization in the prehistoric world, has been found in Mesopotamia, Prof. Millar Burrows of Yale announced yesterday.

The discovery, brought to light in excavations at Tepe Gawra by an expedition sent out by the American Schools of Oriental Research, in collaboration with the University of Pennsylvania Museum and Dropsie College, indicates a civilized life in the Stone Age.

"This discovery is an illustration of the finds which may turn up at almost any time, and an indication of the value of excavations in the Near East," Professor Burrows said. He credited Prof. E. A. Speiser, of the University of Pennsylvania, director of the excavation work, with the report.

The acropolis was found in the thirteenth stratum of a 20-strata mound and upsets the original notion that pottery was the highest expression of the development of man at this stage, estimated to be about the fifth millennium B. C.

It consists of three buildings, the Northern Temple, the Eastern Shrine, and the Central Temple, Professor Burrows reported. All of these open upon a main court closed by secular houses. The design and structure of the buildings remain; and from these, together with clues furnished by objects found in the ruins, the complete scene can be pictured.

Two important finds came out of the Eastern Shrine, which assist the excavators in reconstructing the acropolis, the professor said. One is a group of nearly a hundred model terra-cotta bricks, one tenth normal size. The other is an incense burner.

Professor Burrows pointed out that the acropolis cleans up one point concerning the "painted pottery peoples," as the Stone Age folk of that time are known. It shows how they were able to spread over and dominate a vast portion of the ancient world.

Milk

(Continued from Page 9)

crease in the price the dairy farmer paid for grain, this effect of price reductions might not have been so pronounced," said Mr. Graham. "The dairy farmer was then and is now in a bad position, squeezed by high grain prices and low returns for his milk.

"The New England Dairies, when the Federal Marketing License went out last August, sought to protect their distributors against the chiselers by reducing their price of Class 1 milk to the distributors. They did this with little consideration for the other co-operatives, and naturally this aroused ill feeling against them and left them open to the attack the distributors made upon them later.

"The smart thing for them to do would have been to exhaust every possible effort to secure the co-operation of the other co-operatives, so as to act in concert to prevent a break in the price. I feel that this co-operation could have been secured; and with full co-operation among the co-operatives, a program of marketing their members' milk could have been developed so that the chiselers could not secure enough milk to be effective."

Propeller Members Plan School Night

Schoolship night of the Propeller Club of the United States, whose local unit is known as "Port of Boston," promises to bring together a large number of graduates of the Massachusetts Nautical School at the Boston Chamber of Commerce Building tomorrow night. H. Gerrish Smith, president of the National Council of American Shipbuilders and secretary-treasurer of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, is to be the speaker. Capt. Clarence Abele of the schoolship Nantucket and some of the cadets from the ship, future merchant marine officers, will be on the guest list.

Brown Installs Dr. Wriston As 11th President

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 3 (AP)—Brown University will install today as its eleventh president Dr. Henry Merritt Wriston, former head of Lawrence College of Appleton, Wis.

The university will depart from long-standing tradition by installing a man who is not a Baptist clergyman, a man who is not a Brown alumnus, and a man whose recent activities have been in the Middle West.

The installation program will open with the invocation by the Rev. Dr. Arthur W. Cleaves, pastor of the historic First Baptist Meeting House, which has been closely associated with the university's history.

James P. Adams, acting president, will give an address of welcome and a salutation to Dr. Wriston will be extended by Henry D. Sharpe, chancellor of the university, who will then formally install Dr. Wriston as president. Dr. Wriston, in the language of the Brown Charter of 1764, will "take his engagement" as president before Dr. William V. Kellen of Boston, who will represent the board of fellows. In assuming the presidency Dr. Wriston will also become a member of the board of fellows.

The benediction will be pronounced by Right Rev. James DeWolf Perry, presiding bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America and Bishop of Rhode Island.

Dr. Wriston is a native of Laramie, Wyo., where he was born July 4, 1889. His parents moved east soon after his birth and he lived in New England until he was appointed to the presidency of Lawrence in 1925. His parents are now living in Somerville, Mass. He was graduated from Wesleyan University in 1911 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and was awarded the degree of Master of Arts the following year. He studied at Harvard from 1911 to 1914, specializing in American history, and received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Harvard in 1922.

Dr. Wriston was appointed instructor in history at Wesleyan in 1914 and in 1917 was promoted to be an associate professor. In 1919, he was placed in charge of Wesleyan's $3,000,000 endowment fund, and at the same time named a full professor, a post he held until going to Lawrence. He was Albert Shaw Lecturer at Johns Hopkins University in 1923-24.

Maine Legislature Considers Budget Balanced to 1939

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 3 (AP) — Maine's lawmakers deliberated fiscal problems today, guided by a budget for the next two fiscal years balanced in spite of several major departmental increases.

Gov. Lewis O. Barrows' recommendations, presented at a joint legislative session yesterday, called for expenditures of $29,631,537 in 1937-38 and $30,045,498 in 1938-39.

Those totals included highway grants and activities supported by special funds. Recommended appropriations from general funds were $9,633,099 and $9,836,560, increases of $774,867 and $755,153, respectively, in comparison to the last two years.

The Governor estimated income for general fund purposes of $9,985,878 and $10,010,878 for the two years. Legislators considering the budget were asked by the Republican Governor to bear in mind that any measures creating new expenses should be accompanied by means of producing revenue. Governor Barrows said he was thinking of future administrations which "should not be handicapped by any such legacy as we have inherited."

When he succeeded Louis J. Brann, Democrat, in January, Governor Barrows declared the state's financial situation was "desperate."

The state budget office said new revenue sources, chiefly the liquor stores, would bear most of the budget increases.

Lynn School Board Prepares to Probe Charges of Cruelty

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 3 (AP)—Lynn School Committee clerks prepared summonses today for witnesses at a private hearing to be held with "grand jury procedure" next Monday on charges that pupils at Cobbet School were punished with unnecessary cruelty.

The committee voted, with Mayor J. Fred Manning casting the deciding ballot, to bar from the hearings both School Superintendent Harry S. Gruver and Deputy Superintendent Ernest Stephens.

Last week Mayor Manning told the committee "certain students" were "railroaded" to a county correctional institution for minor infractions of school rules. He charged pupils were forced to manufacture furniture for private individuals, under supervision of Principal Walter Piper, but Mr. Piper denied the charges.

Superintendent Gruver also denied there had been undue cruelty, but the committee rejected his report and decided to conduct its own investigation.

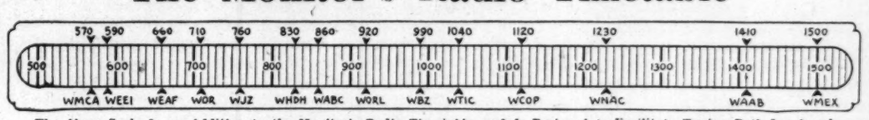
Community Fund

How Drive Stands Today

'—But All Mankind's Concern Is Charity'

By a Staff Artist

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Children's program	**"The Monitor Views the News"**	"Dick Tracy" sketch	Recordings and reports
5:15	Children's Corner	Safety Crusaders	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30	Blue Flames, quartet	"The Singing Lady"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45	Checker Board; talk	"Old Homestead"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"; sketch	Baseball school
6:00	News; Sport Review	News; Little Shows; orches-	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15	"News of Youth"	tra; quartet; soloist	"Musical Roundup"; record	**Talk, Mayor Mansfield**
6:30	Studio chorus recital	News; music; sketch	Radio feature, with soloists	Dinner concert
6:45	"Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	and orchestra	Sport reports
7:00	Reader and orchestra	"Easy Aces"; comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"; sketch	Colonial News Service
7:15	"Popeye" sketch	Jesters, male trio	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Dave Schooler's Orchestra
7:30	Jack Randolph, songs	"Lum and Abner"; sketch	"Famous Violins"; recital	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:45	**Boake Carter, news comment**	Mario Cozzi, baritone	Ruth Lyon; orchestra	Resettlement drama
8:00	Cavalcade of America; dra-	**Beatrice Lillie; Victor Arden**	**"One Man's Family"; drama**	Hod Williams's Orchestra
8:15	matic sketch; orchestra	**and his orchestra**	**from San Francisco**	Count Basey's Orchestra
8:30	**George Burns & Gracie Al-**	**Ethel Barrymore in "You and**	Serenade; Wayne King and	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
8:45	**len; Henry King's Orch.**	**I," sketch**	his orchestra; soloists	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
9:00	Nino Martini, tenor; Andre	Fred Niblo's Professional Pa-	**"Town Hall Tonight"; Fred**	Gabriel Heatter, comment
9:15	Kostelanetz's Orch.; chorus	rade; variety program; H.	**Allen; Mighty Allen Art**	Joe Smith's Orchestra
9:30	Jessica Dragonette, soprano;	Leopold Spitalny and his	**Players; amateurs; Peter**	Joe Smith's Orchestra
9:45	Al Goodman's Orchestra	orchestra	**Van Steeden's Orchestra**	Network sport program
10:00	"Gang Busters"; network	WBZA Players	"Your Hit Parade"; soloists,	Network sport program
10:15	dramatic sketch	WBZA Players	quartet; orchestra	Network sport program
10:30	Network program	**"Tales of Opera"; dramatiza-**	Meredith Willson's Orchestra	Network sport program
10:45	Patti Chapin, songs	**tion and music**	Meredith Willson's Orchestra	Al Donahue's Orchestra
11:00	Rideout's Forecasts; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	Mart Kenney's Orchestra
11:15	Benny Goodman's Orchestra	"Romance, Inc."; sketch	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
11:30	Roger Pryor's Orchestra	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Ted Weems's Orchestra
11:45	Roger Pryor's Orchestra	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Ted Weems's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Capt. Tim Healy, commentator.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, the Gospel Singer.

11:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The Wife Saver"; domestic advice.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour; "Agriculture and the Machine" talks; soloists; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

2:15 WNAC, Variety program; Don McNeill, master of ceremonies.

2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.

4:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC Light Opera Company; soloists; orchestra.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), George Hessberger's Bavarian Orchestra.

4:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), United Hall: Story of the Song; vocal recital.

4:30 WEEI (WABS—Columbia), United States Army Band concert.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio

5:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Current Questions Before Congress."

Dinner and After

7:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Alexander Woollcott, commentator.

7:30 WAAB, "What Use Is Art Anyway?" Boston Museum of Fine Arts talk.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Rudy Vallee and his Connecticut Yankees; Edgar Bergen; St. Olaf Choir; Paul Lukas; Fred Ardath, comedian.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Band Wagon"; Kate Smith; Henry Youngman, comedian; dramatic sketch; orchestra.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC Symphony Orchestra; Betty Vandenburg, piano soloist.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
4:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

8:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Symphony Orchestra concert, Leon Barzin, conductor.

8:30 WBZ, "Sweetest Love Songs Ever Sung."

9:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Lanny Ross and Show Boat; Walter Hampden; Sam Hearn; skits; soloists; orchestra.

9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.

9:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Ici Paris"; This Is Paris; musical program from Montreal.

9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), America's Town Meeting of the Air; symposium by well-known speakers; open forum between New York and other city audiences.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Your Adventure," with Floyd Gibbons.

10:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), "Music Hall"; Bing Crosby; Bob Burns; Basil Rathbone; William Frawley; Marion Claire; chorus; Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra.

10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC Jamboree; orchestra; master of ceremonies; soloists.

11:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Musical Revue"; Henry Weber's concert orchestra; chorus; soloists.

Eastern States Fair Reports $20,135 Profit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 3—A net operating profit of $20,135, not reckoning loss from the March flood, is reported for 1936 by the Eastern States Exposition. Flood loss to properties on the exposition grounds approximated $75,000, of which about $55,000 was borne by the organization itself. Rehabilitation costs at Storrowton, the colonial village, totaled $12,000. Cash on hand at the end of the year amounted to $68,376.

Behind the Microphones

Don Wharton writing on television in February Scribner's predicts television for Boston around about 1940. Boston will be well up in the television progress parade by this prediction, though it won't be in the pioneering class as it was in radio's early days. Recall when Medford Hillside, Pittsburgh and Schenectady were the only stations on the air?

* * *

Radio editors arriving at their desks yesterday found telegrams from Guy Lombardo thanking them for their choice of his band as one of the leaders in the current popularity polls. "And what would you like in the 'Favorite Five' song medley Feb. 7, WEEI, at 5:30," he also telegraphed. "I've Got You Under My Skin," we said.

* * *

President Roosevelt is scheduled to deliver a message to the Boy Scouts on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the movement in this country, on Monday, Feb. 8, at 5:30 p. m., over WBZ. The President will be introduced by Walter W. Head, president of the Boy Scouts of America. A guard of honor composed of Eagle Scouts, highest rank in the movement, will accompany the President. In his message he is expected to refer to the coming "jamboree" to be held in Washington, D. C., from June 30 to July 9.

* * *

Radio has its "Do You Want to Be an Actor?" framed on a leading question, an amateur theatrical program from Hollywood. Borrowing this phraseology for a title is the new "Do You Want to Write?" series to begin Feb. 10, at 3 p. m., over the NBC-WJZ network.

The "Do You Want to Write?" series is to be offered by Margaret Widdemer, novelist, and will open on Feb. 10 with a round-table discussion by a group of well-known authors as a preliminary to Miss Widdemer's talk the following week. In the series, which should prove helpful to aspiring authors, Miss Widdemer will take up, step by step, the problems of converting a bare plot into popular fiction; how to develop characters; how to strike a balance between introduction, exposition and denouement, and how to frame dialogue that enhances action. The series will be amplified by dramatizations.

* * *

General Motors has lost no time in signing up Miss Gina Cigna, well-known European operatic soprano, for its Carnegie Hall program, Sunday, Feb. 7, at 10 p. m., over WNAC. Miss Cigna appears on the radio program following her American debut in "Aida" with the Metropolitan Opera the day before, also to be radiocast.

* * *

Lincoln's Birthday features have already been announced by the NBC. Two dramas will be presented among its holiday offerings, one, "This Was a Man," a biographical drama, in the Radio Guild period at 4 p. m. on the WJZ network, and WBZ; and the other, "Lincoln Goes to College," a presentation of the Lincoln-Douglas debate, to be heard at 10 p. m. over the NBC-WJZ network.

A. D. H.

Gov. Murphy Calls For Revision Of N. H. Constitution

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 3 (AP)—A call for a state-wide vote on amendment of New Hampshire's constitution to permit modernization of its government went out to the Granite State's voters today from Gov. Francis P. Murphy.

Commenting on the rejection by the State's Supreme Court of his proposal to set up what would, in effect, have been a "baby R. F. C.," to loan money out of relief funds to private industry, Governor Murphy declared:

"I regret that the constitution prevents us from using money appropriated for welfare relief to provide work for our citizens.

"I believe the people of the State should be given an opportunity to amend the constitution so that modern thoughts of government of this kind may be put into effect."

The court upheld as "proper" the purposes of the Governor's proposal, referred to it by the Legislature, but found it unconstitutional.

Before the Legislature was another Murphy proposal, creation of a state police department by transfer of the existing state motor vehicle patrol to a new department. The Governor suggested the new state police also direct a division of criminal investigation and fingerprinting, now under the supervision of the Attorney General.

Roadside Stand Bulletin Issued In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Feb. 3—Preparation for the tourist trade in New Hampshire has been started already by many of those who cater to this public each year. To help this million-dollar business in the State, a new bulletin is now available free of charge. It is published by the New Hampshire Extension Service at Durham, N. H., and is entitled, "Suggestions for Agricultural Roadside Stands."

The bulletin contains three complete building plans for low-cost roadside stands and suggestions for roadside operators. Copies may be obtained by writing to the Extension Service, Durham, N. H.

Reduced!
in
Kennedy's Semi-Annual
MARK DOWN Sale

MEN'S SUITS
FORMERLY $25 ..... Now $20.75
FORMERLY $30 ..... Now $24.75
FORMERLY $35 ..... Now $29.75
FORMERLY $40 ..... Now $34.75
FORMERLY $50 ..... Now $42.75

OVERCOATS
FORMERLY $25 ..... Now $20.75
FORMERLY $30 ..... Now $24.75
FORMERLY $35 ..... Now $29.75
FORMERLY $40 ..... Now $34.75
FORMERLY $50 ..... Now $42.75

FURNISHINGS
$2 MEN'S SHIRTS ..... Now $1.65
$2 MEN'S PAJAMAS ..... Now $1.65
$1 MEN'S NECKTIES ..... Now 79c
50c MEN'S WEAR RESIST HOSE Now 39c
3 prs. $1.10

HATS & SHOES
$5 MEN'S FUR FELT HATS ..... Now $3.85
MEN'S BROCKTON COOPERATIVE SHOES (odd lots) ..... Now $4.84

Charge Purchases This Month Are Payable as Follows: one-third MAR. 10 | one-third APR. 10 | one-third MAY. 10

KENNEDY'S
Stores Located at
Boston, Providence, Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, Brockton, Lynn, Hyde Park, Salem

3 More Days!
FINAL CLEARANCE
of
MISSES' and WOMEN'S SHOES
$3.95
After-inventory clearance of 1600 pairs of discontinued styles. Every pair from our regular stock—*every pair marked below cost.* Suedes, kids, calfs, fabrics in black, brown, blue, gray, white, etc. Incomplete sizes, but your size in one style or another. Sorry, no phone or mail orders.

MEN'S SHOES
$4.95
15 West Street—Boston

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BOSTON
THAYER McNEIL

CRACKED FIREPOTS
Made Better than New
with a
RAMTITE LINING

SAVE ON COAL BILLS
GET BETTER HEAT

No need to buy a complete new firepot if the old one is cracked. Have a Ramtite Lining installed at much less cost—and get better results than a new firepot would give. Used for years in commercial heating and power units, Ramtite Linings have given satisfaction to those owning home heating furnaces. Ideal for new heaters, too, because it saves on the coal bill.

Write for full details. Agents wanted.

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BAILEY'S CLEANSERS AND DYERS, INC.
PROPRIETORS OF BAILEY'S
WATERTOWN, MASS. 30 WASHBURN STREET

January 20, 1937.

To Monitor Readers:

When you select your wardrobe you spend time and thought on the quality and value you receive for what you pay.

Select cleansing and dyeing in the same manner, giving thought to the reliability and integrity of the firm. Bailey's have always stood for the best that can be done.

Men's suits and overcoats are carefully brushed, cleaned in crystal clear solvent, and hand pressed.

Women's garments are even more delicate and are cleaned or dyed with the greatest of care.

Curtains, Draperies, Furniture and Rugs receive the process that is best for each individual fabric.

Remember our slogan,—

"Particular Work for Particular People"

BAILEY'S CLEANSERS & DYERS, INC.

Listed Stock Quotations

Steels Lead Advance in Market; Many New Highs Made

Commodity and Money Markets

Numerous Stocks Advance Sharply In Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (AP)—Selected stocks climbed to new recovery heights today.

Steels, along with a wide assortment of rails and specialties, were among the favorites. United States Steel, just under par, and Bethlehem posted peak marks for the past six years or longer.

There were a number of hesitant issues near the final hour, and quite a few losers, but gains of 1 to 3 points were in the majority. The trading pace was comparatively slow after a speedy opening. Transfers were around 2,400,000 shares.

General Motors and Chrysler shares were a bit indifferent for a time, but they came up after noon.

Notable gainers during most of the proceedings, included National Steel, Crucible, Electric Auto-Lite, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Great Northern, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, Chesapeake & Ohio, Northern Pacific, Amerada, Texas Corp., Howe Sound, Anaconda, Westinghouse, Crown Cork, American Chain, American Car & Foundry, Lima Locomotive, American Locomotive, Loew's, American Metal, Peoples Gas, Lone Star Cement, J. I. Case, Montgomery Ward, Gimbel, Deere and Oliver Farm.

Lacking vitality were American Can, Allied Chemical, du Pont, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, American Telephone, Western Union, General Electric and Consolidated Edison.

Although corporate issues stiffened in the bond market today, United States Government loans were somewhat uneven.

Gains of fractions to a point or so were turned in by Chesapeake Corp. 5s, St. Paul 5s, North Western 4¾s, Goodyear 5s, International Hydro Electric 6s, Northern Pacific 4s, Western Union 5s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s. The American Typefounders convertible loan of 1950 jumped about 5. The shares of this company have been active and higher. Great Northern 4s were up around 2 or so.

In the United States Treasury division small gains in 3¼s of 1946 and the 4s of 1954 contrasted with limited losses in the 3s of 1948 and the 2½s of 1953.

Italian obligations continued strong, the Milan 6½s gaining about 2 and the Rome 6½s netting about a point.

Wheat Prices Soar In Late Trading

CHICAGO, Feb. 3 (AP)—Around 3½ cents a bushel soaring of Chicago wheat prices late today went hand in hand with reports of big European buying.

Germany was stated to have purchased 1,468,000 bushels of Argentine wheat and 2,400,000 bushels of Argentine corn, with other European countries also buyers from Argentina. In addition, fully 1,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat were also estimated to have been bought for export.

At the close, wheat was 2⅛-3⅛ cents above yesterday's finish, May 131¼-½, July 114½-⅝, corn 1¼-2⅜ up, May 107¼-½, July 101⅝, oats ⅞-1¼ advanced, and provisions showing 5 to 32 cents gain.

Boston Stocks

Feb. 3, 1937.

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
9.75	Am Pneumat 1st pf	26	26	26	26
5.00	Bos Elevated	144¾	144¾	144¾	144½
2.00b	Bos Her-Trav	68½	68½	68½	66½
..	Bos & Me pr pf	39	39	39	29
..	Bos & Me st A pf	147¾	147¾	147¾	147¾
..	Brown Durrell	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
..	Copper Range	15¾	15¾	15¾	15½
..	East Gas & Fuel	9¾	9¼	9¾	9¼
6.00	East Gas & Fuel pf	69	69	69	68½
..	East Mass pf	47	47	47	46½
..	Eastern SS	11¾	11½	11¾	11½
8.00	Edison Elec	158	157	157	152
2.50a	Employer's Group	23¾	23	23	23¾
.65a	First Nat Stores	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
..	General Capital	45½	45	45½	45½
..	Gilchrist	14¼	14	14	14¼
..	Maine Cent pf	17	16	16	16
..	Mass Util Assoc	47	46	46	47
..	Narr Rac A	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
6.00	N E Tel & Tel	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
..	Nor Butte	1	980	1	1
..	Old Colony c d	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
..	Quincy Min	8¾	8¼	8¾	8¼
.80b	Reece But H	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
..	Rockmont Assoc	16¾	16	16	16
..	Sulliv Mach	28½	24¾	24½	24
4.00b	Torrington	95¾	95¼	95¼	96
..	Unit Gas	13¼	12¾	13¼	12½
..	Unit Shoe M	94	93½	93½	94
..	Utah Apex	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
..	Utah M & T	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
..	Warren Bros	7¾	6¾	7	7

a—Paid in 1936, no regular rate. b—Exclusive of extras.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Chase	59¼	62	First NY	2550	2560
City	54	56	Manhat	38½	41
Com'l	237	242	Public	53	56
Fifth Av	1010	1035			

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Bankers	78½	81	Guar	380	385
Banca Cl.	105	115	Irving	19	21
Bk NY&T	509	514	Kings	1740	1765
Bronx	18	20	Lawyers	52	54
Brooklyn	149	152	Law Title	75c	1½
Cen Han	148	151	M'frrs	68	70
Chemical	75½	77½	N. Y.	159	162
Empire	32¾	35	Title Guar	15½	17
Fulton	255	265	U. S.	2065	2080

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
First Nat.	59	61	Merch.	447	...
Nat. Shaw	36	38	Sec. Nat.	162	...

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
North. T.	840	850	First Nat	337	340
Cent. Rep	21½	23	Cont I Bk	161	163

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
AetnaFire	49	51	Home	39¼	42
Am Alli	24½	26	No. River	27¾	29½
Gt. Amer.	28	30	Spgfld F.	129	131½
Hartford	78	77	U S Fire	54½	57

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Wheat					Net
May	1.29¾	1.31½	1.29¼	1.31½	+.03½
July	1.13¾	1.14⅝	1.13¼	1.14⅜	+.02½
Sept.	1.19¾	1.11⅞	1.09⅝	1.11½	+.02¼
Corn					
May	1.05¾	1.07⅝	1.05½	1.07¼	+.02½
July	1.00⅛	1.01⅜	1.00	1.01⅜	+.01⅞
Sept.	.95	.95⅞	.94¼	.95½	+.01⅝
Oats					
May	.50¼	.51	.50¼	.51	+.01⅛
July	.45	.45	.44¼	.45	+.01
Sept.	.42	.42¼	.41⅝	.42¼	+.01
Rye					
May	1.10½	1.11⅛	1.10¼	1.11⅛	+.01⅝
July	1.01	1.01½	1.00½	1.01½	+.01⅝
Sept.	.91	.91½	.90	.91½	+.01⅛

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (AP)—Wool top futures closed barely steady, unchanged to 15 lower.

	High	Low	Last
May	112.6	112.0	112.0
July	112.9	112.5	112.0n

n—Nominal.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

42¼	39⅝	Cudahy Packing (2½)	41½	41½	41½	41⅝	43¾	41	Loose-Wiles Biac (2)	41¾	41	41⅜	41	105⅝	103½	Shell Un Oil pf (5½)	104⅜	104⅝	104⅜	103⅞
20½	18	Curtis Publishing	19½	18¾	19	18	109½	107½	Loose-Wiles 5% pf (5)	108	108	108		18½	12¾	Silver K Coal (.60)	13	12⅞	12¾	13
109½	101⅝	Curtis Pub pf (7)	106	106	106	106	24½	22¼	Lorillard (1.20f)	25¾	24⅞	25⅝	24⅝	55¼	44⅜	Simmons (3b)	47	45⅞	46¾	45⅞
7⅞	6½	Curtiss-Wright	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	7¼	147¾	142	Lorillard pf (7)	146½	146½	146½	147	4¼	3⅜	Simms Petroleum	4	3⅝	4	4
22¼	17⅛	Curtiss-Wright A (.50b)	21½	21⅜	21¾	20⅞	35¾	28	Louisiana GR pf (h)	30½	30½	30½	30¾	87	42	Skelly Oil	44	43¼	43¾	42½
87	82	Cutler Hammer (1f)	88	87	88	86½	28¾	23¼	Louisville G&E A (1½)	24½	24⅜	24⅝	24	139	85¼	Skelly Oil pf (6)	102	102	102	101¾
							34¼	29¼	Ludlum Steel (1f)	34⅜	33½	34⅛	33½	54½	48	Sloss Sheffield	135	135	135	135
		—D—							—M—					29	26¾	Snider Packing	32½	31⅞	32½	31½
18¾	17	Davega St (1)	18¾	17½	18⅜									19⅝	18¼	Socony Vacuum (.70b)	27½	27¼	27½	27¼
123½	104⅜	Deere & Co	124	120½	122⅜	120	35¾	34⅜	MacAndre & F (2f)	34½	34⅛	34¼		9	6¾	So Am G & P (.30b)	7	6¾	7	6¾
29	26½	Diesel W G (1f)	27⅜	27¼	27½	27½	49¾	42¾	Mack Trucks (1f)	49¾	48¾	49⅛	48½	18½	14¾	So P Rico Sugar (2f)	15¾	14⅝	15	14⅝
83¼	42½	Del & Hudson	83½	80	81½	49⅜	54¼	50½	Macy, R H, & Co (2f)	54⅜	53	54⅜	53½	37½	29¼	So Calif Edison (1½)	30¾	30	30	30
19¾	17⅝	Del Lack & W	18⅝	18	18⅝	18¼	15⅜	13½	Madison Sq Gar (.80)	14½	14½	14½	14½	42½	34	So P Rico Sugar (2f)	37	36¼	36¾	36¼
9¾	7⅞	Denver R G pf (h)	8⅝	8	8⅝	8¼	61	55	Magma Copper (3e)	57	57	57		32½	29¼	So Calif Edison (1½)	30¾	30	30	30
146½	142	Detroit Edison (4f)	143	143	143	143	36	31	Manati Sugar (h)	7	6¾	7		50¾	42¼	Southern Pacific	48⅝	47⅞	48⅝	47
68½	61	Devoe & Ray A (3f)	69¾	69	69¾	68½	30	24½	Manati Sug pf (h)	24½	24½	24½	24½	30¾	24	Southern R	27	26¾	27	26¾
36¼	31	Diamond Mtch (.50b)	36¾	36	36	35¾	18½	13¾	Man Elv mg (h)	15¾	15¼	15⅝	15⅝	53¼	47¾	Southern Ry pf	50¾	50	50	50
40	39⅞	Diamond M pf (1¾f)	40	39⅞	40	40	29¼	23¾	Man Shirt (1)	6¼	4¾	6		104½	101	Spang Chal pf (16y)	103	103	103	102
23½	20¾	Dixie Vortex (1½)					12¾	10¼	Maracaibo Oil	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	9½	7⅝	Sparks Withing	8	8	8	8
28⅜		Distillers Sp Seag	23	23	23		51	47¾	Marine Mid (.40f)	51	51	51	51	26	23	Spear & Co (½b)	25	24½	25½	24½
94½	90	Distillers pf ww (5)	28¾	24¾	25	25½	2⅞	2	Market St Ry	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	23¾	20⅞	Sperry vtc (1b)	22⅝	21⅞	22⅛	21⅞
51	47¾	Dome Mines (2f)	92	91	92	91½	20	16¾	Market St Ry pf	17	17	17		39	35½	Spicer Mfg (3b)	31	30½	30½	30½
11½	10⅝	Dominion Stores	49½	49¼	49¼	50½	39	35½	Market St Ry ppf	36½	36½	36½		6	5	Spicer pf (3)	5	5	5	5
77¼	69¼	Douglas A	11	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	51	47	Marlin-Rockwell (2f)	49	49	49	48	49¾	45¼	Spiegel Inc n (.25b)	25⅝	24⅝	25¼	24⅝
30½	25½	Douglas A	71¾	69	70⅞	70	21½	18¾	Marshall Field	22	20½	21¾	20¾	112	106	Spieg May St pf (6½)	111	111	111	111
		Dunhill Inter	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2¾	11½	9¾	Martin Parry	10	9⅞	10	9⅞	44¾	38½	Square D & B (1½b)	44¾	43¾	44¾	44½
180½	169	du Pont de Ne (6.10c)	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅜	11¾	9¾	Masonite	60				15⅞	13¾	Stand Brands (.80f)	15⅞	15¾	15¾	15¾
115½	112½	Duquesne Lt pf (5)	175	173¼	y173¼	175	41¾	38¼	Mathieson Alkali (1½)	39¾	39½	39¾	39⅝	128¼	120	Stand Brands pf (7)	128	128	128	128½
			114	114	114		64	59½	May Dept Stores (3f)	63	62	63	62	13¾	10⅝	Stand Comml Tob	14¼	13¾	14	13¾
		—E—					36	32½	Maytag (.50e)	14⅝	14½	14⅝	14½	14½	8¾	Stand Gas & El (h)	9¾	9¼	9¾	9¼
18⅝	11½	EasternRoll Mill					21	18¼	McCall Corp (2f)	33¾	33½	33¾	33½	21½	25½	Stand G&E 4% pf (h)	27½	27½	27½	27½
175½	167½	Eastman Kodak (5f)	175¼	175	175¼	174½	42½	40¾	McCrory Sto	22½	20⅞	22½	20⅝	65	59¼	St G&E 6% pf (h)	58¼	58	58½	58¼
163	159	EastmanKod pf (6)	35¾	32¾	35¼	35½	4	3½	McGraw El (2f)	4	3⅝	4	3⅝	72¾	65¼	Stand Investing	67	66½	66½	67¼
14½	11⅞	Eaton Mfg (2f)	160¾	160¾	160¾		48¾	43¼	McGraw El (2f)	48¾	48¼	48¾	48	4	3½	Stand Oil Calif (1f)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3½
35¾	35½	Elkington Schild	35¾	35½	35¾	35½	42⅜	38	McIntyre Porcu (2)	42	41½	42	41⅝	48¾	43¼	Stand Oil Ind (1f)	48¾	48¼	47⅝	48¾
13¾	13	Elec Auto-Lite (2.40f)	13¾	13	13¾	13	92¼	84	McKeesport Tin (4f)	40½	39¾	39⅞	39¾	71½	67¾	Stand Oil NJ (1f)	71	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
44⅞	43½	Elec-Auto L pf (7)	44¼	43¾	44¼	43	14¼	12⅝	McKesson & R	85⅝	84	84	85	38¼	34½	Starrett Co (1.60f)	39	38⅜	38⅝	37¾
14¼	12	ElecBoat (.60e)	111⅝	111⅜	111⅜	111½	19	16½	McLellan Sto n (.75e)	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	75	71¼	Sterling Prod (2.80)	73¾	73¼	73¼	74
6½	5¼	Elec & Mus Ind (1.18e)	13½	13¼	13⅜	13¼	112½	108½	McLellan pf n (6)	18¼	17⅛	17⅞	17	20¼	17¼	Stewart Warner (1½f)	19¾	19	19¼	19
26⅝	21¾	Elec Pow & Lt	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	5⅝	33⅜	25¾	Mead Corp	109	109	109		17½	15½	Stokely Bros (.20b)	17½	17¼	17¼	17¼
87	80½	El Pw&L 6% pf	24	23¼	23¼	23½	32¾	32	Mead Corp pf (6)	32¾	32	32¼	32	33¾	28½	Stone & Webster (¼b)	31½	30¾	31¼	30¾
92¼	82	Elec Pow & L pf (8f)	83¾	82	82	83¼	100	90	Melville Shoe (5f)	99¾	99⅝	99¾	100	4	3½	Studebaker	4	3⅞	4	3⅞
44½	41¾	Elec Sto Battery (2¾b)	85⅝	85	85	85¼	15¼	11½	Mengel Co	80¾	80½	80¼	80¼	17¾	16¾	Sun Oil (1f)	17	16¾	16¾	16⅝
2	1½	Elk Horn Coal (h)	42⅝	41½	42⅝	42	137	106¼	Mengel Co pf	15	14⅜	14¾	14⅞	125	122	Sun Oil pf (6)	76¼	76	76	75½
8	5½	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝		139¼	117¼	Mengel pf ctfs	136	136	136	136½	123	123	Superheater (.50b)	123	123	123	123
29	26½	El Paso N Gas (1.60)	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	7¼	63¼	59	Mesta Mach (.75b)	136	136	136	137½	61¾	50½	Superior Oil	61¾	59½	61¼	59½
57½	55½	Endicott Johnson (3)	27¼	26⅞	26⅞	27¼	26	16¾	Miami Corp	63¾	62¼	63¾	62½	7	6¼	Superior Steel	7	6¾	6¾	6⅝
115½	112	Endicott Johnson pf (5)	57½	57½	57½	57	32½	29¼	Mid-Cont Pet (1.15b)	23¾	23	23⅝	23¾	40¾	39¼	Sutherland Pap (1.60f)	40¾	39¼	40¾	39
175	153¾	Engineers Pub S	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	42½	38½	Midland Steel (2f)	32¾	32¼	32½	32½	27⅝	25½	Swift & Co (1.20f)	27⅝	26¾	27⅛	26¾
9¾	8¾	Equitable Off Bg (.10b)	15¾	15¾	15¾	15⅞	42	41¾	Midland Stl pf (8)	42	41¾	42	41¾	32¾	31⅞	Swift Intl (2)	32¾	31¾	32¼	32⅛
16¼	13⅞	Erie RR	21¾	20¾	21¾	20¾	111	102	*Min Honeywell (2)	118½	119	118½	118½	23¾	18¾	Symington Gould ww	23⅛	22¼	22¾	22¾
30⅞	26¼	Erie RR 1pf	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	109	107¾	Min Moline	109	107¾	108½	108	17⅜	14¼	Symington xw	17⅛	16¾	17	16⅞
24¼	22	Erie RR 2pf	15⅝	15½	15⅝	15⅝	15	14¾	Min Moline pf	15	14¾	14⅞	14¾							
14⅛	12⅜	Eureka Vacuum (.80)	30	29½	29½	29½	93⅛	92½	Min SP & SSM	93⅛	92½	93⅛	92							
32½	28½	Evans Products (1f)	23¼	23¼	23¼	23	27¾	24¼	Mission Corp (.40e)	27¾	26⅞	27¼	26⅞			—T—				
6¾	5	Exchange Buffet	23¾	23¼	23¼	23¼	3	2	Mo Kan & Tex	3	2	2	2⅛	8⅜	7⅞	Telautograph (.60)	8	7¾	8	7¾
			30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	30	28¾	25¼	Mo Kan & Tex pf	28¾	25¼	25¾	25¾	14½	11⅞	Tennessee Corp (.15e)	13¾	13¼	13½	13⅜
		—F—	6	6	6	6	3½	3	Mo Pacific (h)	3	3	3		57¾	50⅜	Texas Corp (2)	59⅜	57½	59⅛	57½
							40⅞	30¼	Mo Pacific pf (h)	40⅞	39¾	40⅛	39¾	9¼	7¾	Texas Gulf Prod (.05e)	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
5⅜	3½	Fairbanks Co					101	94½	Mohawk Carpet2 (1.20f)	99½	98¾	99		43	38¾	Texas Gulf Sul (2f)	41	40½	41	40½
28	21½	Fairbanks pf	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½	58¾	53½	Monsanto Chem (1f)	95½	94½	94½	96	57½	55½	Talcott J pf (2¾)	57	57	57	57½
71⅞	61⅝	Fairbanks Morse (1f)	26	25	25	26	16⅜	13½	Montgom Ward (2f)	59½	58⅝	59½	58⅝	15¾	11½	Texas & Pac Coal (.10b)	16⅝	16⅛	16¼	16
70	59	Fajardo Sugar (2)	69½	69	69¼	69	2	1½	Mother Lode (⅛c)	2	1½	1½	1½	12¾	11½	Texas & P Land (.10c)	14¾	14¼	14¼	14¼
72	66½	Fed Lt & PTrac	63	63	62½	63¼	38½	34	Motor Products n (2f)	38½	34	35½	35	14½	12	The Fair	12	12	12	12
66¼	62	Fed Min & Sm	27¾	27½	27¾	27½	36⅜	31¾	Motor Wheel (1.60)	36¼	35¾	36¼	36¼	93½	90½	The Fair (7)	90½	90½	90½	90½
105	102	Fed M & S pf (10g)	69	69	69	69	27¾	23¾	Mullins Mfg B (½e)	23¾	23½	23¾		127½	101¾	Thermoid Co	104	101	101	101
9¼	8½	Fed Motor Tr (.40)	115	115	115		98	95	Mullins pf (7)	34¼	34	34½	34	88¼	76	Third Ave Ry	86	84	86	84
6	4⅜	Fed Screw W	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	30¾	27¾	Munsingwear (3)	96½	96½	96½		13¼	12	Thompson (½f)	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
42½	37½	Fed Water Serv	9	9	9	9	20		Murphy G C (2f)					28¼	25	Thompson Prod (1½e)	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
36½	31	Fed'd Dept Sto (2)	5½	5⅛	5¾	5¾	108⅞	107	Murphy G C pf (5)	108½	108½	108½		10¼	6¼	Thompson Star	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¼
102½	92½	Fed'd D. Sto. pf (4¼)	39¾	39	39¾	39¾	20	17	Murray Body (½e)	19¾	19½	19½	19½	40¾	32	Thompson St pf	37	36¾	36¾	36¾
42¼	39	Fidelity Ph F In (1.60f)	106¼	106¼	106¼									21½	21	Tide Water Asso (.60)	21½	21⅛	21⅜	21⅛
32½	28½	Firestone T & R (2)	43½	43½	43½	43¾			—N—					108	105⅞	Tide W Asso pf (6)	106¼	106⅛	106⅛	106¼
50¼	48⅝	First Nat Stores (2½f)	44	41	44	44¾	24⅝	17⅜	Nash Kelv (1)	23¾	22½	23½	23⅜	25⅜	22	Timken-Detroit (1f)	78	76	77	76
		Flintkote Co (1)	49½	49¼	49½	49¼	23¼	18½	Nash Chat StL	41	39½	39⅝		17½	16	Timken Roller (2f)	78¾	78	78	77¾
54¾	47½	Follansbee B (h)	44¼	43½	44	43⅝	18⅜	13⅝	Nat Acme (⅝e)	23¼	22¾	22¾	22⅜	48¾	45½	Transamerica (.40f)	47¼	46¾	47¼	46¾
117½	112	Food Mach n (1)	93⅝	9	9	9¼	17	16½	Nati Avia Corp (1e)	17	16½	17	16⅝	27¾	18¾	Tran & W Air (¼e)	27¾	19¾	27¾	19¾
53½	43	Food Mach pf (4½)	53⅞	53⅜	53⅜	53½	33¾	31	Nat Biscuit (1.60)	31¼	31	31¼	31	21¾	20¼	Transue & Will (.60f)	21¾	20¾	21¼	21⅛
135	124	Foster-Wheeler	119¼	119¼	119	119	103	99½	Nat Bond & Inv (1.11e)	102	101	102	101	23¾	22	Tri Continental (½e)	23¾	23¾	23¾	23½
54¾	48	Foster-Wheel pf	54¼	51	53½	51	35½	29⅝	Nat B&I pf ww (1.15e)	35½	29⅝	29⅝		10⅝	9⅝	Tri Cont pf (5e)	10	10	10¼	10
83	76½	Florence Stove (4¼e)	135	128	132	128	103½	100	Nat Cash Reg (1e)	103½	103	103	103	10½	8½	Truax Traer Coal (¼e)	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	10⅛
14⅜	14	Franklin Sim pf (5¼g)	56½	54¾	56½	54¾	24¼	23½	Nat Dairy Prod (1½e)	24¼	23¾	23¾	23½	36¼	35	Truscon Steel	36	35	36	34¾
76	76	Francisco Sugar	76	76	76	76½	112	110	Nat Dairy pf A (7)	24	23¾	23¾	23½	24½	22	Twen C Fo Film (1½f)	24	23¾	24	23¾
147¾	141¾	Freeport Sulphur (1)	147¾	147¼	147¾		107¼	102¾	Nat Dairy pf B (7)	107½	107¼	107¼	107¼	28¾	24¼	Twen C Fox pf (1½)	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
65	65	Fuller pf pf	65	65	65	65	204¾	202	Nat Depst Stores	204¾	202	204	202	37	34	Twin City R T	37	36¾	37	37
43	41½	Fuller 2 pf	43	43	43	43	20¾	20	Nat Depst Stores pf	20¾	20	20¼	19⅞	16	15		15½	15½	15½	15¾
							9½	9¼	Nat Dist Pr (2f)	9¾	9¼	9¾	9¼							
		—G—					27⅞	27¾	Nat Dist Pr (2f)	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	27¾							
5⅜	4⅝	Gabriel Snub A					37⅞	33¾	Nat Lead (½f)	37⅞	37⅜	37⅞	37⅝							
33	26	Gamewell	5¼	5	5¼	5¼	150	144	Nat Lead puf B (6)	36	35	36	35¾							
15½	11½	Gen Am Wood Ind (.55b)	31½	31½	31½	31¼	147¼	147¼	Nat Mal&SC (2e)	147¼	147¼	147¼	147							
19½	19	Gen Am Inv (.40)	19½	19	19	19	60½	60	Nat Steel (1.60)	60½	60	60½	60							
103	103	Gen Am In pf (6)	14½	14½	14½	14⅜	80¾	70	Nat Steel (2½f)	13½	13	13	12¾							
103	103	Gen Am Trans (3e)	103	103	103		82½	80½	Nat Supply	82½	80½	82½	79¾							
80½	79½	Gen Baking (.60f)	79½	79½	80	79½	78¾	69½	Atchison T&SF (2b)	74¾	73½	74¾	73¾							
17⅞	17⅜	Gen Baking pf (8)	17⅞	17⅜	17¾	17⅝	127½	127	Nat Supply pf (3½e)	127½	127	127½	126							
11	11	Gen Bronze	11½	11	11½	11½	11½	11	Nat Tea (.60)	11½	11	11½	11½							
25⅞	25⅞	Gen Cable	12¼	12	12¼	12	14¼	13¾	National Co (.80f)	14¼	13¾	14¼	13¾							
54	54	Gen Cable A	54½	54½	54½	54¾	57½	54½	Newberry Co (2.40f)	57½	54½	57½	54¾				

Business and Industry

Commonwealth and Southern to End Agreement With TVA

Commerce and Finance

Wool Demand Is Easier but Price Situation Strong

Weekly Wool Review

Brakes are being applied to the wool market and the tension of many weeks' standing is being relieved. Supplies of the raw material are none the more plentiful, but demand is materially easier, as manufacturers evidently require less to fill in uncompleted orders for goods.

Prices on the whole are still firm and the basic indicators all point to potential strength that easily might surge upward to new peaks.

Occasionally a lot of domestic wool becomes available at prices a bit easier than the holders had previously been willing to consider. On the other hand buyers who really have urgent needs to fill find it necessary to raise their bids more frequently than not, if the desired wools are to be secured. And asking prices on most lots of domestic wools remain firm with an occasional sale at slight advances over previous highs.

The easier demand for wool is traceable to the letdown in the call for goods, consequent on possible effect on trade of floods and multiplicity of strikes in industrial centers. But cloth mills continue busy and deliveries against orders are being made in volume.

Prices of goods show little evidence of possible reductions for the balance of the season as cloth values are not yet on a par with the current wool market. Government contracts for sizable quantities of all-wool suitings already awarded, promise to keep many woolen mills humming for the next few months. Purchase by the Government of wool piece goods in excess of 6,000,000 yards, anticipated shortly, promises to absorb the limited offerings of domestic wool.

Meantime, wool from overseas continues to pour into Boston in volume. Piers are cluttered up with bales that are not hauled away before new ones are swung out of holds of newly arrived vessels. Sales of fine Australian wools in Boston, are being made on a basis of about $1.10@1.12 for choice combing wools, clean, duty paid. Such spot domestic wools as are available usually fetch a premium over spot Australian prices. Ohio delaine and strictly staple fine graded territory are not infrequently held at $1.15.

Sale of wools on the sheep's back continue in the West. In Texas as much as 40 cents has been paid in the grease, for a light shrinking 12-months wool, against 35@37 cents for most previous contracting.

Mohair is steady but slow. Prices appear well established in primary markets on a basis of close to 60 cents for adult hair and a dime more for kid hair.

UNION TANK CAR COMPANY
Chicago, Ill., February 2, 1937
The Board of Directors of Union Tank Car Company has declared a quarterly dividend of Forty Cents per share on the outstanding Capital Stock of the Company, payable March 1, 1937, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 15, 1937. Checks will be mailed by the Chase National Bank of the City of New York, Transfer Agent.
C. W. HOCHETTE, Secretary

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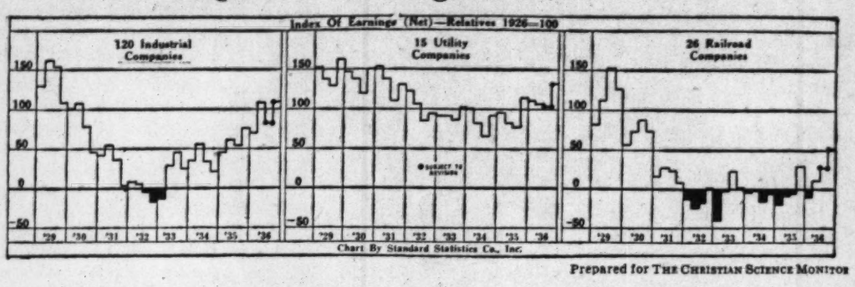
Fourth-Quarter Earnings 35 P. C. Above 1935



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Labor troubles this month are curtailing sharply the earnings of certain automobile, parts and accessory, glass and miscellaneous manufacturing companies, but first-quarter earnings could well make a considerably more satisfactory showing than is now indicated if plant operations are resumed in the early future.

If it were not for the automobile strikes, earnings for the current quarter would be virtually certain to exceed the excellent results achieved in the final quarter of last year, notwithstanding higher costs all along the line.

Based on carefully compiled estimates, earnings of 161 leading industrial, railroad and utility companies for the fourth quarter of 1936 are indicated to have been 35 per cent ahead of the similar 1935 period, and above those of any fourth quarter since 1929. Full year 1936 earnings are indicated to have been some 55 per cent ahead of 1935.

Power Output Under Last Week; 13 P. C. Above 1936 Period

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (AP)—Production of electricity in the United States for the week ended Jan. 30 was 2,214,654,000 kilowatt hours, a decline of 1.9 per cent from 2,256,795,000 kilowatt hours in the previous week, Edison Electric Institute reported today. Current production was 13.3 per cent above the like week last year, when output was 1,955,507,000 kilowatt hours.

All major geographic regions contributed to the gain over last year. Per cent increases follow: New England, 14.6; Middle Atlantic, 12.7; Central Industrial, 15.0; West Central, 6.1; Southern States, 11.5; Rocky Mountain, 7.4; Pacific Coast, 11.6.

Lumber Output Hit By Strikes, Floods

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers Association reports that lumber production and shipments continued to be affected by strikes and floods.

During the week ended January 23, the association said, production was 6 per cent less than the preceding week. Shipments were 7 per cent and new orders 5 per cent less.

Production at 500 reporting mills totaled 158,249,000 feet; shipments, 177,952,000, and booked orders, 225,830,000 feet.

At the close of the week the industry stood at 45 per cent of the 1929 weekly production average and 52 per cent of 1929 shipments.

Your Income Tax

This is the eighth of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, explaining the federal income tax.

Husband and Wife May File Joint or Separate Returns

Husband and wife living together may each make a separate return of the income of each, or their income may be included in a single joint return. If a joint return is filed, such return is treated as a return of a taxable unit, and the income disclosed is subject to both the normal tax and the surtax. If a joint return is not made by an agent of the taxpayers it must be signed by both husband and wife and sworn to before a proper officer by the spouse preparing the return, or if neither or both prepare the return then by both spouses.

Where separate returns are filed by husband and wife, the joint personal exemption of $2500 may be taken by either or divided between them in any proportion as agreed upon. In certain cases it would be to the advantage of the couple if they should file separate returns and one spouse claim the total joint personal exemption. In the following examples, which illustrate this point, the husband has a net income of $4700, all of which represents earned net income, and the wife has a separate net income of $2500, not earned net income.

Computations—Separate Returns

Net income, husband		$4700.00
Less personal exemption		2500.00
Balance (surtax net income)		2200.00
(No surtax applicable since amount is less than $4000)		
Earned income credit		470.00
Net income subject to normal tax		1730.00
Husband's normal tax at 4 per cent		69.20
Net income, wife		2500.00
Less personal exemption		None
Less earned income credit		250.00
Net income subject to normal tax		2250.00
Wife's normal tax at 4 per cent		90.00
Total tax of husband and wife		159.20

Computation—Joint Return

Net income, husband	$4700.00	
Net income, wife	2500.00	
		$7200.00
Less personal exemption		2500.00
Balance (surtax net income)		4700.00
Earned income credit:		
10 per cent of earned income of husband, $4700	$470.00	
10 per cent of net income of wife, $2500*	250.00	
		720.00
Net income subject to normal tax		3980.00
Normal tax, 4 per cent on $3980		159.20
Surtax at 4 per cent on amount in excess of $4000, but not over $6000, 4 per cent on $700 (earned income credit not allowable in computation of surtax)		28.00
Total tax, joint return of husband and wife		187.20

It will be noted that the saving in tax resulting from the filing of separate returns amounts to $28 in the above computations.

*In filing a joint return husband and wife compute the earned income credit in the same manner as in filing separate returns. If taxpayer's net income is not more than $3000, the entire net income is considered to be earned net income.

Mexico Farm Land Grants Working Out Successfully

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The devastating effects of the partition of lands in the Laguna cotton district upon the national economy which was predicted by conservative interests has been belied by actual results. In the monthly statement of the National Bank of Mexico, just published, the results of the Government's policy of giving land to the small Mexican farmer, has already made itself felt in an increased sale of goods and agricultural implements in the district.

This report in the monthly bulletin was optimistic, but it emphatically cautioned the Government against the ill effects of continued radical agitation upon business and industry.

"Business has been able to maintain an even trend in spite of frequent strikes, disturbances caused by recent laws, and fears awakened by the demagogic propaganda of well-known groups," stated the report.

The most far reaching of the strikes referred to was that of the Syndicate of Petroleum Workers which threatened to tie up the entire industry but which is now being arbitrated between employer and labor groups. Other strikes in mines, hennequin regions, the sugar industry, and various other fields have been either realized or threatened within recent months.

The "recent law" of greatest import was the passage of the law for the expropriation of private property "for the public benefit." This legislation has been viewed with such alarm by business and banking circles that a virtual suspension of the construction industry has resulted. Many important contracts were canceled and others postponed, reports the bulletin. At present all plant expansions or the building of new structures are being held in abeyance pending the application and interpretation of the new law.

With relation to general business and industrial conditions it is reported that sales have not decreased and while factory output is moderated it maintains a firm level of production. The weaving of cloth, one of the principal industries, has not decreased.

The 9 per cent rise in living costs from June to December is attributed to the smallness of some crops and to the increased demand for better food being made by the working classes, who are benefiting from recent economic reforms.

Economics in the News

(Continued from Page 1)

frankness nor wisdom. On both sides there is a good deal of disingenuousness.

Mr. Sloan, it seems to me, could not acquiesce in a minority union staging this holdup. At the same time, however, he should propose another election under the asupices of the old Automobile Labor Board and a continuance of that board to see that the results of the election are carried out.

These are two elementary proposals that would acquaint the public with the facts about a dispute which is becoming increasingly affected with a public interest. Let us repeat them:

1. A new election of representatives of the men's own choosing.

2. Reconstitution at General Motors' invitation of the Automobile Labor Board.

The major reason that there is no progress is that both disputants seem to be anxious to score over each other. General Motors appears to want to put the U. A. W. A. out of business as an upstart minority union. The U. A. W. A. wants to overawe General Motors into bargaining with it for the entire industry. This is the most expeditious method of enrolling members among the non-affiliated.

In such an atmosphere there cannot be any real settlement. The disputants, who are so anxious to put their case before the public, should be frank with the public in their contributions to amicable understanding.

Swift Files Employee Stock Investment Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Swift & Co. has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement including a plan for employee stock investment, G. F. Swift, president of the company, announced.

"Under this plan," Mr. Swift said, "an employee may purchase from one to 100 shares of Swift & Co. stock at the market price and pay for it in installments.

"Registration will provide for sale of 250,000 shares. The first 102,000 shares sold will be treasury stock, the remainder will be purchased on the market as orders are received."

Electric Auto-Lite $10,000,000 Issue Offered to Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Lehman Brothers are heading an underwriting group offering at 104½ per cent and accrued interest to date of delivery an issue of $10,000,000 4 per cent debentures of the Electric Auto-Lite Company, due Feb. 1, 1952, convertible until Jan. 31, 1947, unless previously redeemed. The underwriters include Hemphill, Noyes & Co. and Charles D. Barney & Co.

The proceeds, amounting to approximately $10,026,970, will be applied as follows: $4,934,600 to redeem at 110 on April 1, 1937, all outstanding preferred shares; approximately $2,000,000, to discharge unsecured current indebtedness to banks; and the balance, approximately $3,092,370, to be used for working capital, retiring in whole or in part secured funded indebtedness of subsidiaries and other corporate purposes.

The debentures will be convertible into common shares at $50 on or before Jan. 31, 1939; at $60 on or before Jan. 31, 1941; at $70 on or before Jan. 31, 1943; at $80 on or before Jan. 31, 1945, and at $90 on or before Jan. 31, 1947, the number of shares issuable being subject to adjustment in certain contingencies. In the case of debentures called for redemption, the conversion privilege extends to the redemption date on or before Jan. 31, 1947.

The debentures are redeemable at 108 per cent, prior to Feb. 1, 1939, and at 105 per cent prior to Aug. 1, 1939, with successive reductions of ¼ of 1 per cent on Aug. 1, 1939, and on each Feb. 1 and Aug. 1 thereafter until Feb. 1, 1949, from which date until maturity, the redemption rate shall be 100 per cent, in each case plus accrued interest.

1936 Railroad Net $119,241,258; 1935 Showed Big Deficit

WASHINGTON (AP) — Interstate Commerce Commission statistics show there was a swift rebound in railroad income during 1936.

Class I railways had a net operating income of $119,241,258 during the first 11 months of that year compared with a deficit of $25,122,715 in the same period of 1935.

Net operating income through last November amounted to $597,013,629, which was augmented by $130,971,782 of "other income." This compared with total income of $587,815,535 the year before. Income available for fixed charges through November, 1936, totaled $709,615,997, as against $572,045,984 in 1935.

Total fixed charges of Class I carriers were slightly lower during the 11-month period, amounting to $579,326,188 compared with $586,150,148 the year before.

The roads paid a total of $26,502,761 in federal income taxes, which contrasted with $17,255,693 the year before.

In a separate breakdown dealing with net revenue of 47 large carriers having annual operating revenues of more than $25,000,000, the commission reported that 24 operated at a deficit. The year before 33 showed deficits.

The largest net income after depreciation was reported by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. Its net was $39,242,660. Next in order were the Pennsylvania with $32,834,648, and the Norfolk & Western with $29,959,304.

For the comparable period in 1935 these carriers showed nets of $28,376,994; $21,521,970; and $22,958,316.

New Treasury Issue To Yield 0.401 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The yield on the $50,000,000 273-day Treasury bills dated Feb. 3 and maturing Nov. 3, 1937 is equal to about 0.401 per cent.

The bills were offered Jan. 29. The total amount applied for was $191,855,000, of which $50,385,000 was accepted. The accepted bids ranged in price from 99.760, equivalent to a rate of about 0.316 per cent per annum, to 99.694, equivalent to a rate of about 0.404 per cent per annum, on a bank discount basis. Only part of the amount bid for at the latter price was accepted.

The average price of Treasury bills to be issued is 99.696 and the average rate is about 0.401 per cent per annum on a bank discount basis.

So. New England Telephone

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The Southern New England Telephone Company, at the annual stockholders' meeting, reported total operating revenues of $16,774,233 for 1936 with total operating expenses of $11,850,603. After payment of taxes and fixed charges, the sum available for dividends was $3,073,370. Earnings for 1936 were reported at $7.68 per share, compared with $6.12 in 1935.

C & S Disagrees With TVA And Power Pool Ends

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—Electric power contracts between the Tennessee Valley Authority and Commonwealth & Southern Corporation were allowed to lapse today after a failure to reach a new compromise arrangement between the two great competing public and private power interests.

The result is to throw the entire Southern power market open to competition between the two agencies. Power pooling is at an end. TVA loses a customer, which in 1936 consumed $870,000 worth of its power, about three quarters of TVA's total sales. Commonwealth & Southern will immediately fire the boilers in its steam plants and undertake to become independent of TVA power within the next two or three weeks.

Breach in Agreement

The breach in the "working arrangement" between TVA and the private company which has prevailed since TVA started to operate came following a long conference between officials of both agencies in Knoxville, Tenn., yesterday, at which the TVA proposed a 30-day extension of the existing contract during which a new agreement was to be negotiated. The proposal was made contingent, however, on the abandonment by the company of exclusive rights to TVA power in its territory.

This condition was inacceptable to the private company. Wendell Willkie, its president, arrived here from Knoxville this morning and promptly announced that negotiations were off; that the contract would not be renewed; and that the company would immediately abandon purchase of TVA power. He explained that Commonwealth & Southern could not enter into any long-term agreement for TVA power unless the agreement included a guarantee of protection against interference with its market by TVA itself.

The terms which TVA attached to a renewal of the contract were immediately interpreted in most quarters here as indicating a definite commitment by TVA to a policy of unrelenting competition with Commonwealth & Southern with ultimate capture of the entire Tennessee Valley area market by the Government enterprise as the objective.

There is reason to believe, however, that the break-down of the old arrangement may prove to be only a phase in the maneuvering for position which has been going on for weeks between public and private power interests. The intransigeant group within the Administration has the upper hand for the moment and on the surface there is the appearance of complete commitment by the Roosevelt Administration to a "no quarter" fight to the finish with the private power interests.

But Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, New Deal champion of compromise, retains his post as chairman of TVA. Mr. Willkie himself believes that differences can easily be adjusted and looks to an early renewal of negotiations which will avoid the economic loss which would result from unrestrained competition.

Market Delimitation Asked

What Mr. Willkie and the private interests wish is a delimitation of markets within the TVA area. He will buy all the TVA power he can use if TVA will agree that within certain areas it will not compete in direct retail distribution. On the other hand Commonwealth & Southern would agree to keep its hands out of areas where TVA now has the retail markets. Under such an arrangement each would be free from competition within its area and TVA could work out the "yardstick" theory without driving the private companies out of existence in the process.

Such an arrangement is not satisfactory, however, to Senator George Norris, Independent, of Nebraska, who wrote the TVA Act and still is a dominant voice in its affairs.

Increase in Latin-American Cotton Production Indicated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Possibilities for considerable increased cotton production in Argentina, while in Brazil, Peru and Mexico production may be held to present or slightly higher levels unless other crops are sacrificed to increased cotton growing is indicated in an evaluation of the present cotton situation in Latin America.

This conclusion is reached in a study just issued by the Pan-American Union, which devotes the current issue of its monthly review of commerce and finance to cotton trends in Latin America. Prime factors in determining Latin America's future position will be ability to compete against rapidly increasing production in other areas if prices fall much below present levels, and the necessity of finding stable and continuous foreign markets, the survey finds.

Supplies 10 P. C. of Total

Pointing out that Latin America now supplies over 10 per cent of the cotton entering international trade as against less than 4 per cent a few years ago, and this in the face of increasing production in other regions, the Union's study reveals that most rapid advances have been made in Brazil and Argentina, with Peru and Mexico also showing gains. Minor producing nations have also increased output, but are still unimportant in world cotton trade.

In Argentina, cheap and abundant lands suitable for cotton, relative freedom as yet from insect pests, fertile soil and cheap labor have favored increasing production, but continued growth at the present rate may require a larger labor supply and improved highway communications.

In Brazil, basic question is the competition between cotton and coffee for the available labor in the southern states, particularly Sao Paulo. At present, cotton is being favored over coffee, and this will apparently continue unless there is a sharp fall in cotton prices in relation to those for coffee.

Land and Prices Big Factors

In Peru and Mexico, the other two major producing areas in Latin America, the Pan American Union study finds, future increased cotton production will be dependent to a considerable extent on the amount of suitable land available. With cotton growing confined chiefly to irrigated areas in these two countries, and this area at present limited, cotton production can show a substantial increase from present levels, only if cotton is planted instead of other crops, and this will depend upon relative prices for cotton and other commodities.

Important factor in determining the future of the cotton industry in Latin American will be competition in world markets from such countries as Soviet Russia, China, India and other nations which have recently increased production, the report believes, and a real test of Latin-American ability to compete will come if world prices decline considerably from present levels.

The significant fact is pointed out, however, that cotton production in some Latin-American areas increased in a period of low prices, following 1929, as monetary devaluation enabled growers to receive relatively satisfactory returns in domestic currency.

Adams Express Study Prepared

NEW YORK—A statistical study of Adams Express Company covering the period 1930-36 has been prepared by Distributors Group, Inc.

Transit Industry Showing Is Best In Last 20 Years

NEW YORK (AP)—Business improvement in 1936 hauled the transit industry ahead for the widest gains since the days of energetic expansion some 20 years ago.

In those days, transit men recall, the streetcar and rapid transit lines had the short-trip field pretty well sewed up.

In 1895 there were but four passenger cars registered in the United States and the automobile was considered as merely a device that frightened horses and broke down.

By 1913 registrations had crossed the 1,000,000-car mark. Twenty years ago found the total up to more than 2,000,000 and the shadow of competition across the transit business darkened.

As mass production of motors got under way a sharp upswing in registrations resulted and by 1922 the figures jumped to 10,800,000. Competition had arrived in full force.

Transit revenues follow closely the curve marked out by business conditions, totally apart from the influence of other modes of transportation.

In 1936 total transit operating revenue swelled 6½ per cent over 1935 to $765,204,207, Transit Journal reported.

While all types of transit service shared in the improvement, there was a larger gain in revenues from buses, owing to rapid expansion of these services.

Motor buses and trolley buses carried about 24 per cent of total business, compared with 21 per cent in 1935, while the rail lines business declined correspondingly.

In response to heavier transit travel a heavier outlay for equipment is expected for 1937.

"Should I Leave My Property in Trust?"

Every property owner, when he makes his Will, must give careful thought to the question of whether he should form a Trust under his Will or leave his property outright to his heirs. In many cases, circumstances dictate the latter course. On the other hand, where beneficiaries include minors or other inexperienced persons who are dependent upon income, it is often advisable to leave property in the care of a competent and experienced Trustee—preferably a Trustee already made familiar with the estate as Executor of the Will.

If you contemplate leaving all or a part of your estate in Trust, we shall be glad to talk with you, and to give you the benefit of our experience as Executor and Trustee under Wills.

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The Electric Auto-Lite Company
$10,000,000
4% Debentures due 1952
Convertible until January 31, 1947 unless previously redeemed
Maturity Date, February 1, 1952

Price 104½%
(plus accrued interest from February 1, 1937 to date of delivery)

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained from such of the several underwriters, including the undersigned, as are registered dealers in securities in this Commonwealth.

LEHMAN BROTHERS
HEMPHILL, NOYES & CO. CHAS. D. BARNEY & CO.

February 3, 1937

Women's Activities — In Wednesday and Friday Page

'Status of Women' —A Subject That Won't Be Downed

Fashions—Foods — In Wednesday and Friday Page

Activities of Several International Groups

Working in Geneva to Encourage Study of Status of Women Everywhere

Today we publish one of the "Continental News Letters" which Phyllis Lovell, a staff member of the Monitor's European Bureau, writes you for the first Wednesday of each month. In publishing this month's letter, the Editor wishes to emphasize that neither THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *nor Miss Lovell is taking sides editorially concerning the proposed "Equal Rights Treaty." There are thoughtful and experienced women's organizations both for and against this particular means of achieving the status of equality between men and women. This letter, therefore, is simply recording what action has taken place in Geneva.*

London

Dear Friends:

In the last letter I wrote to you, I promised to add to the list of European happenings which I gave you then, some short account of what has been going forward at Geneva during 1936 in regard to the "Status of Women."

In doing this, I am straying rather outside the usual scope of my letters. The "Status of Women," politically and economically, is a world question, and the happenings at Geneva belong, therefore, to the world—not merely to Europe. But I want you to overlook this fact for once, because the work done in Geneva last year has been of such importance and will eventually have such far-reaching effects that I do not want to miss this chance of telling you about it.

Debated on International Basis

We are all used—rather distressingly used—to being drawn into discussions as to whether the political and economic status of women should or should not be equal to the political and economic status of men. Men and women in every country indulge in such discussions and, from a national point of view, settle their differences temporarily. Everybody knows this. But everybody does not know that the question is also being debated on an international basis at Geneva, and that settlement at Geneva promises, in the long run, to settle the whole question for every country concerned.

The promoters of the discussions at Geneva are the Committee of Representatives of Women's International Organizations, formed in 1931, at the request of the League Council, to represent the opinion of women in regard to the question of nationality—a subject which the League had been discussing in the form of a Convention passed at the 1930 Conference on the Codification of International Law at The Hague.

During the past year the scope of this committee, now called the Women's Consultative Committee, has been much enlarged and it now comprises five international groups—a fact which has enabled it to put forward the claim that it "speaks for 40,000,000 women" throughout the civilized world.

At the beginning of 1936, three objectives lay before the members of the Consultative Committee. First, equal nationality rights between men and women. Second, the general status of women—made necessary because, in September, 1935, the League of Nations had decided to examine the subject in detail and had asked for the opinions of women's organizations in regard to it. Third, the question of putting forward proposals which might aid in the suggested reform of the Covenant of the League of Nations.

Carried to the I. L. O.

The women approached their second objective first, by last February carrying their support of equality of status to the International Labor Organization which, at the request of the League, was then preparing to examine the question of equality under the head of labor legislation. They met with a fair amount of sympathy from this organization and, in the following June, when the annual conference of the I. L. O. was in session, again brought about some action. This time 23 conference delegates were persuaded to sign a letter in which they supported the views of those women represented and made the point that, since the Pan-American Conference held at Montevideo in 1933 had signed the Equal Rights Treaty—prescribing complete equality between men and women in every sphere—the rest of the world might consider similar action.

When the League Assembly went into session in September, 1936, accordingly these women approached the Assembly with regard both to equal nationality rights and reform of the Covenant.

On Behalf of the First

On behalf of the first they presented a communication in which they expressed approval of the attitude taken toward women in 1933 at Montevideo, and asked that the Hague Nationality Convention of 1930, which had been unfavorably received by women and never actually put into force, should be brought into line with the ideas adopted in the later conventions.

In regard to the question of the reform of the League Covenant, action was taken by certain groups represented on the consultative committee. In a communication to the League, the group put forward proposals by which, as they said, a newly constituted League might be found more truly democratic and more representative of the people of the world.

The women divided their proposals under four heads. They asked that the new league should stand for equality between the sexes regarding nationality. That it should stand for suffrage rights for the women of all countries. That it should stand for complete equality in respect of all political, economic and civic rights. And lastly that it should be ready to accept the appointment of women to all delegations to the League Assembly and to all conferences convened under the auspices of the League.

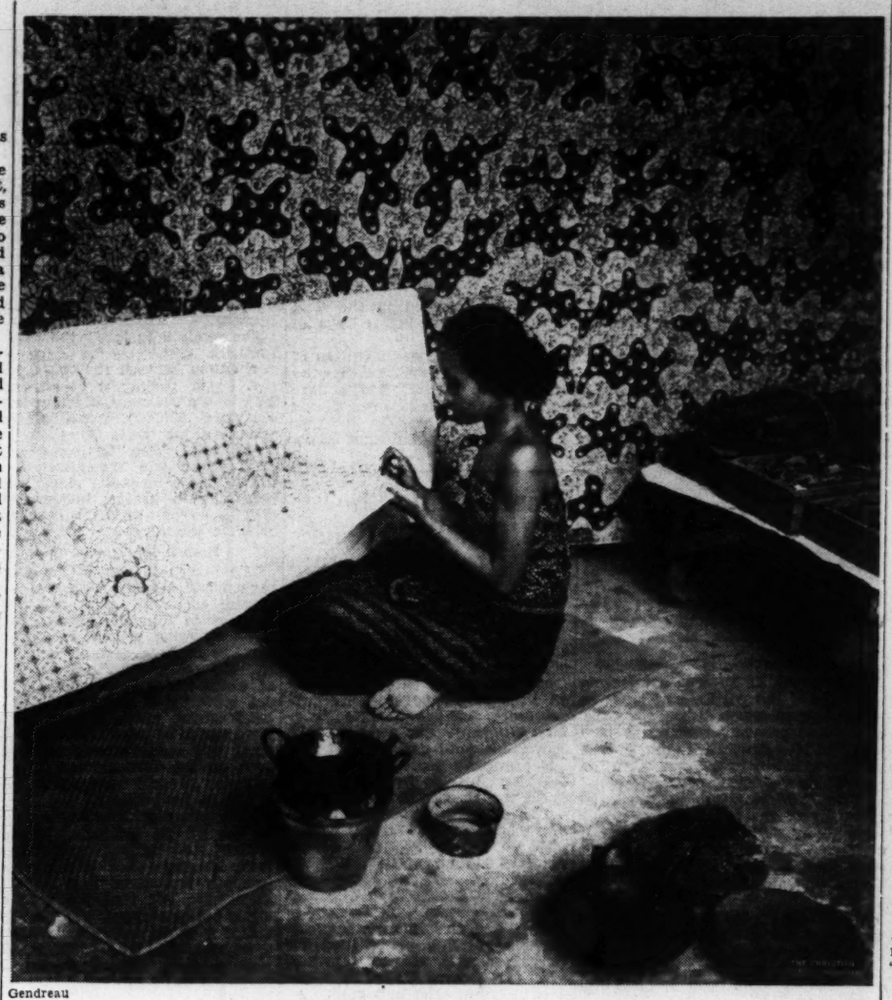
Fifteen delegates to the Assembly brought these proposals to the notice of the League and asked that they should be discussed when the Assembly sits in 1937—which request was granted.

Responsible for Research

This is a bald record of an activity which, I feel, deserves to be more fully described. An American woman said to me the other day: Has it occurred to you that were it not for the Consultative Committee, the League of Nations would have a very imperfect understanding of the movement for equality between men and women? This question, she said, would never have appeared upon an Assembly agenda if the women had not pressed the matter urgently. It was the members of the Consultative Committee, she maintained, who were ultimately responsible for the researches now being made by the I. L. O. into the status of women under labor legislation. The world, said my friend from America, is sadly deficient in balance, and that balance will be attained more readily when men and women are included in it as equals. When women are freed to make their contribution, equally with men, to the common good.

Yours very sincerely,

PHYLLIS M. LOVELL



Gendreau

A Batik Worker of Java

In Java, batik is done as a rule upon cotton cloth or sometimes silk. The cloth is first carefully prepared by various kinds of washing, oiling, bleaching, and pounding until it becomes creamy in tint and delightfully soft in texture. The design is often sketched in with a piece of charcoal, before certain portions of it are covered with wax to make them immune from the dye. The Javanese method is unique in the waxing of both sides, and also in rewaxing between dye-baths. In this picture the girl is evidently sketching-in her design with a piece of charcoal taken from the little charcoal stove in the foreground. Behind her, at the extreme right of the picture, are supplies of mangosteen and other barks for making vegetable dyes, although many Javanese of today use, instead, the analines imported from Holland. The two implements on the pan at the lower right are tjantings, used in applying the wax.

Through the Editor's Window

In These Juridical Days of Queues

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A desire for justice goes deep. Nothing seems to stir people up more surely than a suspicion that there is injustice afoot. Nothing will so quickly stiffen a little boy's jaw than the reaction, "Aw, it isn't fair." These are days of social relationships, community adjustments. An impersonal sense of justice is the guiding principle of countless of our present major and minor daily activities—and of none more than what the English call "queuing up," or waiting in line for our turn.

In a rather small but popular lunchroom one day last week an elderly woman was waiting for a seat to be vacated. She had waited only a moment when a bevy of business girls, most of them running in pairs, filled the hall and doorway, eager for seats available in couples. Twice there were two adjoining seats vacated simultaneously, and twice the business girls pushed in, maintaining that they were waiting for a pair of seats and had first right over a person who could just as well take a single seat—also, that their noon hour was short. The older woman waited some fifteen minutes longer before a few self-appointed champions intervened and insisted that whether seats were vacated singly, in pairs, or in droves, she should have her one seat, and in turn.

It is true, of course, that she could have come early or late, avoiding the rush of the short noon hour of the business girls. Yet, long experience had taught her that the place was not usually crowded until a little later. The sudden rush at this time of day was as surprising to her as it was disconcerting to the heads of the lunchroom.

What was the fair thing all around, under such circumstances? It is not always easy to know the answer, especially if the circumstances are complex and personal. But one's decision indicates one's understanding of applied impersonal justice.

Before women rubbed elbows with men on the highroads of business and the professions, comparatively few of our sex had much practice in standing in line. At such times as woman had to do it, masculine chivalry graciously gave us places we had not waited for and which we took as our natural right. In our social world this situation obtains even among us moderns.

Perhaps this is one reason why, in a bank or before a ticket window, there seem always some women who do not "queue up" with those already waiting, but who come from the other side, or stand near the window expecting, and often getting, attention out of turn. Even among a group of women shoppers before a grocery counter, the tendency to take an honest turn is not always as marked as it might be. How harmoniously and sweetly does Justice mount her throne when some woman before a crowded meat counter answers the clerk's "What can I do for you, madam," by a "Thank you, but this woman beside me is first."

A little thing, but only one of a thousand minor decisions of one's everyday experience that enable one to express fair-mindedness in a world that needs it much.

(This Column Runs Every Wednesday)

Speech Studio in Her Home

A Business Built Up to Supply an Observed Need

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A young woman who had majored in English and journalism found that she needed more funds than her husband was able to provide at the time. Yet she had to stay home with two small children. One day as she listened to a woman give an unusually poor radio speech in behalf of an excellent cause, she thought how little the cause would be advanced by such a poor discourse. Knowing, however, that the woman was in earnest despite her poor presentation of the subject, it occurred to this young woman that there must be many club women and public speakers eager to improve themselves in the art of public address.

She figured that lodge officers on annual tours to conventions, club workers at federation meetings, church officers leading important discussions, and school heads wishing to present their special educational hobbies before a listening public might become interested. At once she put an advertisement in the local paper announcing classes in extemporaneous speaking, special instruction in preparing papers or in making a set speech, regular assignments in getting up talks and having them criticized, and help in graceful delivery.

A lawyer came first of all and the young woman was none too sure of her ability to help him. However, he frankly confessed he needed to gain confidence through speaking where other lawyers were not present to frighten him by their superior ease. Soon a group of young men and girls had joined a public affairs speaking class and were deep in writing papers and keen on learning how to deliver them.

Many People Came

Some high school students who had entered a declamatory contest asked her for special drill. An earnest little woman, who had been chosen to head a local club organization, felt the responsibility so much and the importance of her first public appearance that she took a number of lessons on that maiden speech. Women entering politics found that being prepared to argue a point was not enough; that in order to put over their cause they must have a good stage appearance, speak in clear, well-modulated tones and in general give their audience confidence in what they were saying.

Many a person slipped into this woman's studio not wishing their special group to know they had taken lessons to prepare the speech they hoped would sound so spontaneous. Others, lacking time or inclination, would frankly hire her to write a paper or a speech or even an informal talk, so that they could simply read it or commit the words to memory and say them as though they were their own.

Constantly Learning

"I was greatly pleased," the woman told me, "when a group of young boys who were in various organizations where leadership was required came to me and asked me if I would be willing to take them on for a course relating to their specific interests. You may be sure," she added, "that I am constantly learning and that I have to be on the job all my leisure hours looking up the latest fact about this subject or the arguments one side has previously used in some pertinent discussion. This is surely one way for the college graduate to bring interest and a fair amount of income into her home."

(This is the fifth in a series of articles telling how various women have found successful ways of earning money at home. Previous articles ran Oct. 7, Nov. 11, Dec. 11, and Jan. 13.)

Norway—Unforgettable Land of Fiords, Folk and Fins

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When a pamphlet that looked for all the world like a Norwegian travel folder turned up in our mail the other day, I pounced upon it, remembering what fun I was having with dozens of such folders this time last year. This folder, as a matter of fact, turned out to be recipes and not travel, but then anything that reminds me of that glorious fiord country is welcome. Even sardine recipes!

And how they do remind me! For nowhere have I smelled or seen or eaten so many and such delicious fish as in Norway. Fish, nicely cooked but cold, lay in wait for us when we entered the dining room for breakfast each morning. Fish, piping hot and often buried in sauce, was invariably served as an entree at the noon meal, while in the evening more fish, indeed sundry fish, reposed on the heavily loaded central table that greeted us as we came in, hungry from a hike in the mountains or a swim in a fiord. In fact, we used jokingly to say that we would be doing well if we got out of Norway without turning into either a salmon or a strawberry. You see we struck the strawberry season, too, and the fish had to share the honors with those luscious red berries, not to mention the equally luscious and equally red cherries, for which the Hardanger Valley is famous. All through that region, narrow, dusty roads that wound, now close to the water's edge, now up and up toward snow-covered mountain tops, were arched for long stretches by cherry trees, richly laden.

Northward Ho!

One glance through the names of these sardine recipes and I am off on the wings of memory. "Northern Lights," for instance, is the cognomen of one delectable titbit, and with it I am back on the North Sea, standing on the deck of a very small steamer admiring that first sign that I am indeed traveling farther north than I have ever been before—not the northern lights to be sure, but a brilliant sunset at half past ten in the evening. The red glow never entirely left the sky and in less than three hours the sun was rising, a fiery orb, from the depths of the sea, as we hung out the port hole to watch the phenomenon. Oslo, toward whose lovely harbor we were sailing, is some 1200 miles north of Boston.

"Sardines à la Voss"—another recipe. I wonder if we ate any sardines in Voss. Very likely. We tried to sample everything at the table at least once, but couldn't stay long enough to accomplish the feat. For those who are unacquainted with the order of the evening meal in Norway, may I explain that the custom is to put a variety of cold dishes out on one large table, around which the guests may promenade to their heart's content, choosing whatever captures their fancy. At the hotel in Voss one night we counted over 40 different dishes from which to choose. Among them were numerous cheeses, including goat's milk which looks and tastes rather like peanut butter (or so we thought), several unusual salad mixtures, fishes broiled and baked and pickled, cold meats of many sorts, flat breads, jams and fruits. All most attractively arranged.

But, sardines or no sardines, Voss also holds memories less gastronomic. An atmosphere of sun-drenched peace. Hours spent beside a deep blue lake that serves as mirror to encircling mountains. A roaring waterfall explored; long moments idly gazing at the swirling foam coursing over and under great boulders. Utter content in the enjoyment of nature.

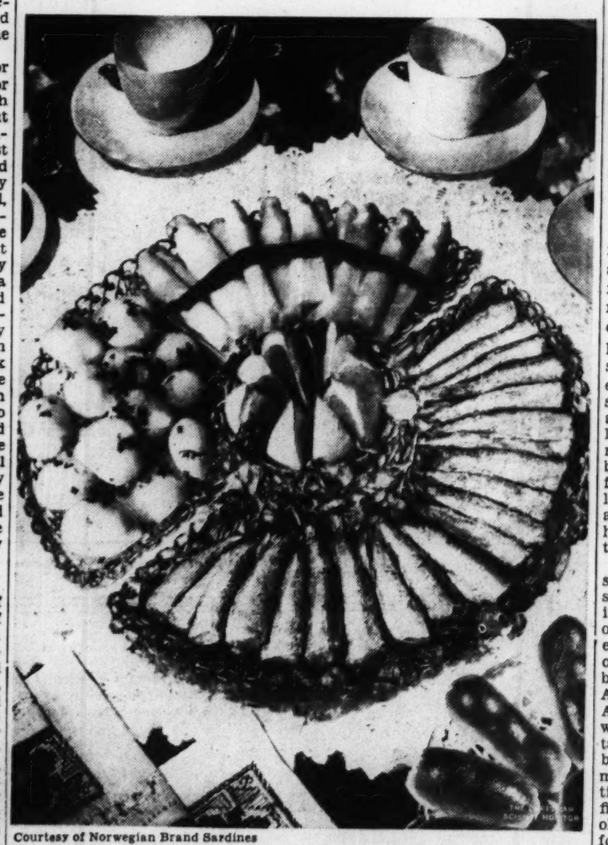
Other names among the recipes lure me on. "Bergen Bake," for example. First, last and always, Bergen means "fish market" to me now. No visitor to Bergen can miss that market. Bergen, second city of Norway, is beautifully situated on the Byfjord. Rising steeply from the quays that front the fiord, the town resembles a huge amphitheater wherein the fish market occupies the stage—both as to location and as a symbol of the chief industry and export of the 900-year-old town.

Fishermen and Their Finny Wares

This market—fisketorvet—is a fascinating place with its barrels and boxes and baskets and tubs of finny wares spread out, row upon row, in the square in front of the quay. Behind rises the picturesque tangle of masts and spars that somehow resolves itself each midnight into innumerable separate fishing smacks that sail away to return a few hours later with fresh cargo for the market. The fishermen with heavy boots and sun-tanned faces are friendly. Some of them speak English and are eager to exchange ideas about the United States where they have been themselves or have relatives.

By seven in the morning the square that was like any other square the evening before, is gleaming with fish in neat array. At 7 one wonders how the fishermen will ever dispose of their wares. At 10 o'clock one thinks they had best be hurrying off for a fresh supply. Apparently, Bergen folk live on fish. At any rate, they carry them off wrapped carelessly in newspapers or tails protruding from brown paper bags. One large and well-dressed man took his—chosen with practiced eye from the tubs full of live fish—away in what looked like an old lard pail that he had brought for the purpose.

ALICE MYERS



Courtesy of Norwegian Brand Sardines

For the Help-Yourself-Eat-in-the-Kitchen Supper Party, Here Is an Attractive Buffet Dish, Including Cold Asparagus Tips, Salad Potato Balls, and Sardines

Krappin Muggies of Shetland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oregon

Dear Editor:

Mother, she is a Shetland body, said to me, "O lass, how I could enjoy some krappin muggies! It's mony a lang day since I had ony."

"Krappin muggies, mother! What are they? I have never tasted them."

"I ken that. Ye canna get krappin muggies ootside o' Shetland. An' maybe ye canna get them noo in Shetland, what wi' all these newfangled things folk pit in their inside, an' stuff the bairns wi' cod oil and sich-like."

"How are krappin muggies made, mother?"

"Weel, ye tak' some uncooked cod liver—"

And here is the recipe mother gave me: One pound of fresh cod liver; Quarter pound of flour; Quarter pound of fine oatmeal; Teaspoonful of salt, and a little pepper.

This mixture makes the "Krappin." It is then put into the "muggie," which is nothing less than the sac or stomach-lining of the cod or ling. It has been thoroughly cleansed and turned inside out, and into it is put the krappin, leaving sufficient space to allow for the swelling of the oatmeal. Then tie the mouth of the muggie bag securely to prevent the oil escaping. Plunge into boiling, salted water, and cook for 20 to 30 minutes. Serve with dry toast.

Another dish which association of ideas recalled to mother was—"Liver Koogs." Wash several large potatoes. Cut the tops from each, and scoop out part of the center, which fill with cod liver seasoned with salt and pepper. Replace the tops and bake the potatoes among the hot peat "brands" on the hearth until well cooked.

A. G. C.

And Here Are a Few Of the Recipes

Sardine Crispies

Use two cans of sardines. Drain off oil. Mash sardines and mix in lemon juice and horseradish to taste. Spread mixture on thin squares of very fresh bread. Roll up and secure with a toothpick. Brush with melted butter and toast.

Viking Boats

1 can sardines
4 green peppers
1 cup soft bread crumbs
½ cup tomato juice
2 teaspoons Worcestershire sauce
1 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons catsup

Cut peppers in half lengthwise. Remove seeds, and cook in rapidly boiling water about 20 minutes. Drain and arrange halves in a greased baking pan. Mash sardines with sauce. Add crumbs which have been moistened with tomato juice. Add seasonings and mix thoroughly. Fill pepper halves with mixture and bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) about ½ hour. This recipe makes four portions.

Northern Lights

Prepare 6 finger-shaped pieces of toast and on each one lay two sardines. Into half a cup of fresh bread crumbs rub a little dry mustard and a pinch of paprika. Powder the tops of the sardines thickly with these crumbs. Pour over a little melted butter and lemon juice and set in the oven until the crumbs are brown, then serve with slices of tomato and lemon.

Bergen Bake

1 can sardines
1½ cups thick white sauce
½ cup store cheese, grated
¼ cup buttered crumbs

Combine white sauce and grated cheese and heat in top of double boiler until cheese is melted. Add sardines, drained, and place mixture in a greased casserole. Sprinkle top with crumbs and bake in a hot oven (400° F.) about 12 to 15 minutes. This recipe makes 4 portions.

Sardines à la Voss

1 can sardines
2 large potatoes, boiled
1 teaspoon salt
Pepper
1 egg, well-beaten
1 teaspoon parsley, minced
½ cup fine bread crumbs

Mash sardines with potatoes. Add salt, pepper, egg and parsley. Mix well, and form into small, flat cakes. Roll in crumbs and fry in deep, hot fat (385° F.) until brown. This recipe makes 4 portions.

If You Are Very Slim

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When one is slender, sometimes there is need to make the waistline smaller in a ready-made dress that may fit acceptably in other ways. Unless the dress is unduly large, we have found this method of adjustment simple and more satisfactory than any other one that we have tried.

Take dress elastic about ⅝ inch in width and, without stretching, fit it as a band around the waist to the desired measurement and fasten securely. Now slip on the dress and pin the waist of the dress to the elastic band, adjusting the extra fullness as needed. Press with hot iron to flatten the fullness.

The elastic band prevents the sagging that often occurs when the extra material of a silk dress is only folded or tucked in at the waist without an elastic band to support the weight evenly.

Elastic is preferred, although not necessary, for the waistband because it is more flexible; it can be easily tightened to produce a bloused effect, if desired, or loosened at will

J. F. G.

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Cecil Hart Proposes Moving Boston Into Canadian Division of Hockey League

Move Would Reduce Expenses for Teams

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Two nights in one city is more than time enough for the energetic Cecil Hart to bring forth items of interest pertaining to sport. As far back as 1905 this same Cecil has acted in the capacity of a manager. In those days it was baseball, no less. Playing on some of the later baseball teams of that era were Art Ross, Sprague and Odie Cleghorn, and other of the hockey greats.

Back in 1926 Cecil took over the managing of Canadiens. From then until the spring of 1932 he handled the colorful Frenchmen through night after night of stirring hockey. Although Hart never played the game apart from light skirmishes with friends, he had that ability to understand men—and Canadiens had some temperamental individuals who needed handling.

He is a keen student of the game and not one to continually advocate changes in rules, equipment and systems. He contends the present rules are all right if the referees will enforce them—which, of course, the referees do not do, excepting in one respect, offsides. Therefore, since Cecil is conservative and careful of new ideas, schemes, etc., he is worth listening to when he does come out into the open.

This proposal he offers is nothing more than to change the American and Canadian division lineups. He thinks it woud be more entertaining, instigate new interest and prove more profitable all around. If for no other reason the last-mentioned angle will open the door to consideration from all concerned.

As the teams now line up, Toronto Montreal, Canadiens and Americans are in the Canadian division with Boston, Chicago, Rangers and Detroit making up the American group. Hart proposes shifting Americans (New York) to the American division and Boston to the Canadian division.

The benefits to be derived list shorter and less expensive road jumps, would bring the Canadian clubs to Boston more often, place Americans in the American division, and give New York more games between Americans and Rangers, a remunerative intracity series.

Perhaps the major objection would be from Detroit and possibly New York in that Detroit might not wish to sacrifice an extra game with Boston for Americans and the shift would bring each of the Canadian teams to New York one game less often. It would seem however, that the benefits to be derived would over-balance the losses for most concerned.

♪ ♪ ♪

Last night at the Boston Garden, Canadiens, minus Howie Morenz, Walter Buswell and Pit Lepine, defeated the Bruins, 1 to 0. Canadiens are weakened without doubt and only the great defensive work of Babe Siebert and the spectacular goaltending of Wilf Cude held off the Bruins. Boston clearly outplayed the Frenchmen but could not score, and the Garden patrons have viewed their favorites in seven consecutive home games without a victory, only a tie easing the spell.

♪ ♪ ♪

Following the game Art Ross began what may end up in a series of experiments to rehabilitate the Bruins by sending Peggy O'Neil and Lorne Duguid to Providence. He has brought up Milt Schmidt and Porky Dumart. The new men will play for the Bruins against Canadiens in Montreal tomorrow night.

A new report on Eddie Shore states that the veteran defenseman may return to action in three weeks. Also in search of new material, Fred Hitchman, assistant to Art Ross, has gone on a scouting trip of the Eastern Amateur Hockey League.

♪ ♪ ♪

Bruins have tested Chicago in regard to the rumor about trading Earl Seibert, defenseman, or others. Incidentally Babe Siebert made Bruin fans wince last night by being the best man on the ice, apart from Cude. Cude, by the way, is well on the way to win the Georges Vezina trophy. That was his third shutout of the season, twice against the Bruins and a 5-0 victory over Maroons.

♪ ♪ ♪

Walter Brown, assistant to his father as manager of the Garden and Arena, is frantically searching for a team to replace Sherbrooke against the Olympics, Saturday. The Quebec team wired the Garden yesterday that it would be unable to make the trip.

♪ ♪ ♪

Maroons came back after their 7-4 trimming from the Maple Leafs to beat Toronto, 3-1, last night. Russ Blinco found his scoring eye which had failed him all season and scored one of the Maroon goals.

♪ ♪ ♪

In New York the Rangers and Detroit put on a 4-all tie, with the Red Wings coming from behind three times. The Lewis-Barry-Aurie line of Detroit scored all the goals for the visiting team, Aurie getting three goals, Barry one goal and three assists, and Lewis collected three assists.

Andrews Would Give Athletes More Thought

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 3 (AP)—As chairman of a committee to revise rules of the Amateur Athletic Union, Lorrin Andrews of Los Angeles launched a campaign today to "give the A. A. U. back to the athletes" of the United States.

Andrews, president of the Southern Pacific Association of the A. A. U., declared the committee is determined to scrap many existing regulations particularly those which seemingly benefit officials instead of the athletes.

"We are not going to have a repetition of the past year's activities with its tremendous criticism, much of it justified, of the American Olympic team's management," Andrews flatly asserted.

"We intend to start spring cleaning now and have our guns ready to fire at the next A. A. U. meeting in Boston in December, and the Olympic committee's meeting in Washington early in January."

Andrews said he has sent a circular letter to every association in the country, asking that athletes turn in suggestions, complaints and recommendations.

"We want to know what they want, not what various officials want," the chairman continued.

"We expect a fight, but we'll be ready," Andrews promised. "Much of the widespread criticism of the Olympic team handling fell on the A. A. U. shoulders, some of it just, some not.

"Take the rule that if an athlete says he 'might' turn professional, or is 'thinking' about it, and presto, he's bumped out of amateur athletics for merely thinking—why, it's ridiculous. That's what happened to Jesse Owens.

"Or the rule that forbids an athlete from remaining an amateur if he hopes to work for a sporting goods firm. That's unfair. If a man or woman knows athletics, why shouldn't he or she be allowed to follow a trade in which they are versed?

"And don't think," said Andrews, "that I don't sympathize with the athletes' complaints about having too many officials on the trip to Berlin, and the discriminations made in favor of these officials.

"The idea of giving a contestant $1 a week for laundry and expenses and $10 a week to an official, was not fair."

Hub Events

Tomorrow

Auto Races—Midget cars to race on board track, Garden.

Amateur Hockey—Commercial league games, Arena, 7.

Friday

Amateur Hockey—Bay State Schoolboy League, Arena, 7. Eastern Massachusetts Schoolboy League, 2:30.

Boston Bates Club Round-up—Coach Morey and his movies (three fast-moving sports exhibitions); Bates B. A. A. relay team, Bates Hall, Y. M. C. A. building, 6.

Saturday

Hockey—Amateur game, Garden. (Schoolboy hockey in afternoon.) Andover vs. Exeter at Arena, 3.

Public Skating—Arena, 8 to 10:30.

Volleyball—Six games, starting at 2, Boston Y. M. C. A. gym.

Coming

B. A. A. Track Games—Garden, Feb. 13.

Skating—North American Figure Championships at Boston Arena, Feb. 26 and 27.

New Interest In Midget Auto Races

There is new and widespread interest in the midget auto racing being held at the Boston Garden. In the other races different types of clay and dirt mixtures were tried with varying success. While the races were spectacular the cars were unable to really open up with speed and after a few turns the ruts created, prohibited any chance of going fast. Also, certain of the box seat customers were sprayed with showers of dirt.

Tomorrow night the drivers are keen upon trying the new board track. Such a track was used successfully at Providence with the cars traveling at a much higher rate of speed and Bob Murphy has built a sturdy, wide, board track for the cars here. Naturally, the hazards are greater on the boards because of the increased speed.

Frank Bailey, driver of the so-called "mystery car," is particularly pleased with the prospects of showing Garden patrons just how good his car is. He claims he could not do justice on the clay. Another driver of note is Jimmy Gosell and he, too, likes the idea of boards. The feature event tomorrow will have 12 cars on the track at the same time.

The "Where to Dine" and "Amusement" Groups which regularly appear on this page will be found on Page 10 in this edition.

Up for Major League Trial

By a Staff Photographer

Porky Dumart, Burly 190-Pound Left Wing (Left) and Milt Schmidt, Rookie Center

Three-I League Leaders Clash Saturday in Important Game

International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League Standing

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
McGill	5	0	43	6	10
Toronto	5	1	36	12	10
Harvard	3	0	13	6	6
Montreal	3	4	21	22	6
Queen's	3	3	29	24	6
Yale	2	4	12	39	4
Dartmouth	0	3	4	16	0
Princeton	0	6	8	41	0

Result Feb. 2

Toronto 5, Yale 1.

Games This Week

Friday

McGill at Queen's.

Saturday

Harvard at Dartmouth.
McGill at Queen's.

The University of Toronto's hockey team slid into a first-place tie with McGill University in the International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League by virtue of its 5-to-1 victory over Yale last night.

Both Toronto and McGill have won five games for a point total of 10. McGill still remains undefeated but has played one less game than the Toronto sextet. Toronto lost its only game to Harvard earlier in the season. The Redmen have the Crimson scheduled for Feb. 22 at Montreal.

Yale Loses Two

Yale, which has shown considerable improvement against its American league rivals, was no match for the Toronto skaters. The Canadians jumped into an early lead in the first period when they caged three goals. This was Yale's second league defeat in two days as the Eli lost to Queen's University, Monday night, 10-0.

Friday night Queens meets McGill at Kingston, Ont. The Montreal Redmen gave the Queen's team a sound beating last night to the tune of 11-2. However, the Tricolor six has had more or less of an up-and-down season, with flashes of brilliance coming to the top in many of their games.

Crimson to Defend Record

Two other Three-I games take place this week with Harvard traveling to Hanover for a second game with Dartmouth, and the two league leaders, McGill and Toronto, meeting at Toronto.

The game at Hanover should be a close affair. In the first place, Dartmouth is always a better team on its own "natural" ice and will be out to avenge the 2-0 defeat at the Boston Garden last month. In the second place, Harvard wants to maintain its undefeated record and keep pace with the Canadian sixes.

Due to midyear exams, the Crimson boys have been idle since the Princeton game which dates back to Jan. 16, but Coach Joe Stubbs has had informal practice sessions during this period. This afternoon the squad was back and went through a stiff workout at the Boston Arena in preparation for the Dartmouth game.

Crucial Game

The feature game of the week will be the Toronto-McGill affair. If the McGill skaters can annex this game then they will practically clinch the championship of the Three-I circuit. Toronto has shown that it has one of the strongest sixes that has represented the Varsity for a number of years, and although they lost to Harvard, 5-4, in an overtime game, they are a powerful unit.

However, if Toronto hopes to be victorious over McGill they must bottle up the Redmen's well-designed offense, with Paul Pidcock, individual scoring ace of the league with 19 points, and his teammate, Clayton Crosby, who holds second place with 15 points.

Patty Berg Wins Medal Honors In Biltmore Match

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Feb. 3 (AP)—Patty Berg, Minneapolis, Minn., star, carded a two-under-par 80 yesterday to win medal honors in the Miami Biltmore women's golf tournament for the second consecutive year. While three of her nearest rivals ran into trouble on the 550-yard 15th hole, Patty played the double dog leg in the prescribed par 5 to gain a good margin.

Their misplays on the 15th hole, the longest on the course, spent the accumulated strokes that would have let Jean Bauer, Marion Miley and Kathryn Hemphill equal or better the Minneapolis red-head's round. The trio finished with 81's.

Miss Bauer, a Providence, R. I., shotmaker, who proves a feminine golfer can be both a good club swinger and beautiful, dropped her tee shot into a canal to card a disastrous eight on the hole.

Miss Miley, runner-up last year to Patty, and Miss Hemphill, Columbia, S. C., long driver who defeated the Minneapolis girl in last week's final of the Charlotte Harbor tourney, also ran into trouble on the fifteenth and carded sevens.

Patty snared birdies on the third, eighth, eleventh and twelfth holes. She was out in 39 and home in 41, gaining a stroke on par for each nine holes.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Where Virginia Stands

University of Virginia has just announced its new code of ethics regarding intercollegiate athletic competition, and followers of that form of college activity will peruse it with the greatest of interest. It will be recalled that that institution withdrew from the Southern Conference a short while ago because it was not in sympathy with the way intercollegiate sports were being run in that organization. Now the authorities at the Charlottesville institute have presented the regulations which they are going to follow in the future. In speaking of the new regulations, the Virginia authorities say that they will be prepared to give assurance to all their opponents of the eligibility of each player on its teams, and that "the university will continue to exercise institutional control over all aspects of its athletic life which are within its control, with a view single to its welfare as an institution for the education of all its students."

John L. Newcomb

On the Right Track

In making its main objective the education of all its students and fitting its athletic activities to that platform, it seems to me that the University of Virginia is certainly following the right track. There is no question but what our institutions of learning should devote their chief work to educating their students and not let athletics divert them from that endeavor. Properly conducted intercollegiate athletics have a valuable place in the undergraduate list of any educational institution; but I fear that oftentimes their importance has been greatly exaggerated, and in more than one case at the expense of education. Subjecting sports to education is also sure to result in a decrease in proselyting and subsidizing, the two most objectionable phases of college sports. Based on such a premise as the above, the Virginia faculty now has it within its power to curb the alumni in any effort which might be made to get star athletes to go to their Alma Mater and also stop students "shopping around."

The Scholarship Rule

Its rule regarding the awarding of scholarships is one which can well be followed by every university in the country. It is the only one which is really fair to all the undergraduates. It makes its scholarships open to all undergraduates, be they athletes or just plain scholars, and is not based in any sense on athletic skill. That is as it should be. It is, therefore, not an athletic scholarship in any sense of the word, and if the applicant is held up to the proper scholastic requirement, he should be entitled to its benefits. It is hard to figure out how the most exacting opponent of proselyting and subsidizing can object to such a scholarship rule.

Will Watch the Result

It will now be interesting to see just how the new regulations work out at Charlottesville. John L. Newcomb, president of the university, and those who have worked with him in devising the new regulations, have given the subject a lot of thought, and it looks as if they were offering something that would be of value in helping to straighten out a problem which has caused about as much discussion as any subject connected with the management of America's higher institutions of learning.

New Ski Tows Constructed In Vermont, New Hampshire

First details of the six new ski tows built this winter by Ski Tows, Inc., in strategically located ski centers of northern New York, New England, and Quebec are announced in a folder distributed this week through sport shops and winter sport information bureaus.

Four of the six are overhead cable tramways of advanced design, the others being modern rope tows. The tramways are located at Intervale and Plymouth, N. H.; Manchester, Vt., and Lake George, N. Y. The rope tows are at Ticonderoga, N. Y., and Hill 70 at St. Sauveur in the Laurentians.

All sites have been selected to provide a maximum of open slope skiing on varied terrain affording satisfactory running for both beginners and experts. Several of the locations also provide adjacent trail running in addition to the open slopes and at Manchester several trails above the top of the open area provide for a combination of both types of skiing.

The Manchester tramway is the longest of the four overhead cable types, with a length of 2600 feet, and also offers the largest open slope area, 2000 feet wide. The big hill has a vertical descent of 600 feet which can be lengthened to more than 1000 feet of downhill running by use of the upper trails above the tow. Grades vary from gentle practice slopes to 32 degrees. The tramway is three miles north of Manchester on U. S. Route 7 in East Dorset.

The Intervale installation, in the famous Eastern Slopes area, has a 1500 foot length and offers a vertical descent of 350 feet on an open slope area 500 feet wide. The slopes afford a variety of grades up to a maximum of 31 degrees. The tramway site is a mile and a half north of the railroad station on New Hampshire state highway 16, adjacent to the Maple Villa down mountain ski trail.

Two new trails are under construction adjacent to the Plymouth tramway, both cut wide enough to give the beginner ample room in which to maneuver. The open slope area is 600 feet wide with a vertical descent of nearly 400 feet, served by the 1800 foot tramway.

Lake George has the longest tramway installation in the state, 2400 feet, serving a 500-foot wide open slope with a vertical descent of 520 feet and maximum grade of 34 degrees.

All the overhead cable type tramways of Ski Tows, Inc., incorporate a swinging arm attached to the cable, against which the skier's weight rests while going up the hill. The power units with their specially designed reduction gear are located at the top of the tramways, and special telephone lines are being installed for communication between top and bottom.

Huskies to Play Two Games Away This Week End

Northeastern's basketball players are hustling this week to earn the right to be chosen as members of the contingent that travels to East Orange, N. J., and New York for games with Upsala College and Manhattan on Friday and Saturday night, respectively. There is, however, one member who is definitely assured of being No. 1 man on the starting list. He is Jim Connolly of Waltham, a sophomore.

Connolly, according to Coach Al McCoy, was mainly responsible for the Huskies' surprise victory over Springfield College, 39 to 35, last Saturday night. His defensive work at the guard position against the Gymnasts was outstanding and time and time again he broke up scoring plays. He has been one of the bright spots in a comparatively dull season at Northeastern.

Connolly is not yet a smooth or finished basketball player. However, he is a great competitor and natural enough athlete to fit into McCoy's scheme of things. His courage and optimistic attitude has changed the team's entire outlook for the season, and the Huskies now look forward confidently to their annual New York invasion.

At the beginning of the basketball season, the Waltham flash did not bother to try for the varsity team. Instead he was contented to shoot baskets during his spare time. One day McCoy happened to see him dropping the ball through the basket with more than average accuracy. Needing strength in his back court, as well as a guard that could score, McCoy put Connolly into a suit and he has been one of the mainstays of the team ever since.

Although McCoy hasn't definitely decided upon the team which will make the New York trip it is fairly certain that Frank Meehan, center, will be included. He played the best game of his career against the Gymnasts and was responsible for the offensive surge put on by the Huskies in the last half of the Springfield game.

Capt. Mert Rice, stalwart guard, Henry Bialkowski and Almstrom are the other members practically certain of making the trip.

♪ ♪ ♪

While the basketball team is engaging Manhattan Saturday night, the Huskies mile relay quartet will be competing in the Millrose meet scheduled at the Madison Square Garden. The team is composed of Bob Birchall, Ray Henderson, George Leck, and Charley Grant.

♪ ♪ ♪

Coach Ed Parsons will work his men leisurely this week, and with one competition race behind them, the Huskies are expected to make a better showing than they did at Boston's Prout games.

♪ ♪ ♪

Coach Herb Gallagher this morning named 15 varsity hockey players for the trip to Durham tomorrow afternoon for a league game with the University of New Hampshire. This will be the first league affair since the midyear examination period.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Huskies will have three forward lines, two sets of defensemen, and two goalies for the New Hampshire trip. Capt. Johnny Bialeck will head the group composed of John Byrne, Wilmot Decker, Bog Fielding, Alec Fraser, Curt Ganong, Leo Geary, Ed Grogan, Karol Krystyan, John Metherall, Joe Nee, Howie Sessler, Bill Trowt, Bill Hartwell and R. F. Johnson.

Volleyball Games At Boston Y. M. C. A.

Three teams, Bridgeport and Bristol (Conn.) and Pawtucket (R. I.), representing the Southern New England Volleyball League, are scheduled to visit Boston Saturday for seven hours of play at the Boston Y. M. C. A. gymnasium, it was announced today by Howard Wilson, coach of the Boston "Y" varsity team, which is playing host to the visitors.

Boston's team will be drawn from among the following, who have qualified as varsity players, James Doherty, Charles Swett, Fred Parsons, Ernest York, Elmer Westland, David Gordon, Charles Clark, Carmello Pirrello, Herbert Hume and Roland Falls.

Play will commence at 2 p. m. when Bridgeport meets the Boston team. The games that follow will be Bristol vs. Pawtucket, Bridgeport vs. Bristol, Pawtucket vs. Boston, Pawtucket vs. Bridgeport and Bristol vs. Boston. An hour's intermission for a dinner will be allowed between 6 and 7 p. m. The last game is scheduled to end by 10 p. m.

Thompson Back at Tech

M. I. T.'s former high jump star, James Thompson, who finished in a triple tie for the IC4A high-jump championship two years ago, has returned to the Engineers' fold after having spent a year at Cornell. He also is a capable performer with the javelin, shot put and discus. Thompson, because of the transfer rules, will not be able to represent Tech until another year.

National Hockey League Standing

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	18	6	7	81	62	42
Rangers	14	7	10	76	61	35
Boston	13	5	13	73	76	31
Chicago	8	6	18	57	72	22

Canadian Division

Canadiens	20	3	10	92	72	43
Montreal	12	7	14	70	77	31
Toronto	12	2	16	77	79	26
Americans	9	4	18	70	97	22

Results Feb. 2

Canadiens 1, Boston 0.
Montreal 3, Toronto 1.
Detroit 4, Rangers 4 (overtime).

Soltysiak Wins N. E. Title

Tony Soltysiak of the Olneyville Boys' Club, Providence, won an easy victory in the 220-yard N. E. A. A. U. breaststroke championship, which featured the Boston Park Department swimming meet at Curtis Hall, Jamaica Plain, last night. The winner's time was 3m. 6 1-5s.

Ferrell Brothers Accept Terms; John Lanning Signs

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

According to an Associated Press report from Greensboro, N. C., two of the Boston Red Sox's biggest contract problems have been solved for the coming season. Rick Ferrell, star catcher and one of the club's most valuable players, and brother Wes, winner of 20 games last year, have agreed to 1937 salary terms and their signed contracts are en route to Fenway Park.

Rick, whose catching and batting produced one of the few bright spots in an otherwise drab 1936 American League campaign, was given a raise in pay. Wes, who now makes his home in Sarasota, Fla., the spring training headquarters of the Red Sox, is believed to have signed for the same salary he received in 1936.

Wes Ferrell, always a difficult man to sign when pitching with the Cleveland Indians, has fallen in line quickly under the liberal salary plan of Tom Yawkey. The big right-hander is a valuable bit of baseball machinery despite his occasional outbursts of temperament, and it is suspected that past displays of this temperament have been forgotten by Manager Joe Cronin and the entire Red Sox family. The $1000 fine imposed upon Wes last August has already been returned. Twenty-game winners are scarce around Fenway Park.

Never Serious Problem

Rick has never been a serious problem in regard to contract business, but he has a smart business head and a quiet way of getting what he deserves. The Red Sox would have been very unwise to part with the veteran receiver in an off-season trade. Rick is the backbone of the Boston club's defense, and one of the high-ranking catchers in the junior circuit.

Moe Berg, relief catcher, visited Fenway yesterday and signed his 1937 contract. Moe is in Boston on business, but took time out to talk baseball with Joe Cronin, Eddie Collins and the newspapermen. Brooklyn offered Berg a coaching position, but he turned it down. Both Cronin and Collins hold high regard for Moe as a baseball man, and no doubt will make use of his ability when his playing days have ended.

Earlier in the day the signed documents of Bobby Doerr and Gene Desautels, Pacific Coast League rookies, made their appearance at Fenway Park. The former is the 19-year-old infielder whom Cronin expects to play at second base this year. Desautels, formerly with Detroit, is a catcher.

Nineteen Sox Signed

Nineteen Red Sox have now signed. The leading absentees are Roger Cramer, Eric McNair, Jimmy Foxx and Bob Grove, but these men, and the other players still unsigned, are expected to agree within a short time.

Secretary John Quinn of the Boston Bees announced this morning that Johnny Lanning's contract, with signature affixed, is in the Beehive safe. Taken to St. Petersburg last spring chiefly as a batting practice pitcher, Lanning turned out to be a real find. He won seven games in the National League and goes South this year with an excellent chance of winning a regular starting berth on Bill McKechnie's staff.

Elbie Fletcher, the Milton lad, is the first Boston Bee infielder to sign up for 1937. Elbie accepted terms yesterday. As he will not be 21 years of age until March 18, the signature of the youngster's dad also appears on the contract. Fletcher may leave Boston Feb. 23 with the first squad, although this has not been definitely decided.

The New York Giant's club roster is out. As usual, it is one of the most elaborate in the major leagues, having a deep blue cover of imitation suede. It lists 33 players, including 13 pitchers, five catchers, 10 infielders and five outfielders. All players and coaches must be at Havana, Cuba, on or before Feb. 19. The Giants will play nine games on the island, before beginning their northward journey by way of Florida.

American Men Lose One Match in Big Table Tennis Play

BADEN, Austria, Feb. 3 (AP)—The United States men's table-tennis team suffered its first setback in the Swaythling Cup international competition yesterday, but recorded three victories to hold second place in the round-robin tourney among 13 nations.

After losing, 4—1, to Hungary in a morning encounter, the American men came back to blank Egypt, 5—0, in the afternoon and defeated Germany and Belgium, both by 5—0 counts, in night matches.

Hungary retained the lead in the competition with seven straight victories, while the United States had a record of six won and one lost.

The United States women's team remained undefeated in the competition for the Corbillon Cup by giving Germany its first setback, 3—1. It was the fifth consecutive victory for the American women, while Germany had won six matches before losing.

Ruth Aarons of New York, 1936 world champion, figured in all three American triumphs against Germany.

England Makes Great Last-Wicket Stand

ADELAIDE, Australia, Feb. 3 (AP)—Making a great last-innings stand, England, with 7 wickets to fall, needs 244 runs for victory in the fourth cricket test match against Australia. In the last stage of the long match the tourists have scored 148 runs for 3 wickets following up a first-innings score of 330. Australia's totals were 288 and 433.

Don Bradman, Aussie captain, scored his second century of the test series yesterday. If the Aussies are victorious, thereby evening the series at two wins each, the South Australian batting wizard will be chiefly responsible. While his colleagues found England's bowling none too easy, Bradman played patiently for 212, the innings lasting seven hours. He hit 14 fours. Critics regarded his performance as the best of his career.

U. B. C. Whites Lead Class A

Union Boat Club Whites scored a clean sweep in the Class A inter-club squash rackets competition yesterday and took over first place in the standing. U. B. C. Whites defeated Walk-Over Club, 5 to 0; Harvard Club Reds downed University Club, 4 to 1; Harvard Club Whites led Harvard Graduates, 2 to 1, with two matches postponed until today, and Harvard University won a close match from Union Boat Club Blues, 3 to 2.

International-American Hockey League

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	19	7	7	105	70	45
Springfield	13	7	8	89	68	33
Providence	12	4	18	76	91	28
New Haven	9	5	15	67	74	23

Western Division

Syracuse	17	4	12	110	89	38
Pittsburgh	12	3	15	71	84	26
Cleveland	7	7	16	61	83	21

Results Feb. 2

Syracuse 2, New Haven 1.

College Hockey Result

Toronto 5, Yale 1.

College Swimming Result

Manhattan 42, Brooklyn 29.

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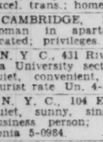
15 Valley Street, South Orange, N. J.

REAL ESTATE

HOUSES and APARTMENTS FOR RENT



In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard Street
Brookline. Asp. 1500
553 Commonwealth Ave., Newton Centre.
Cen. New. 5252

Alvord Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

CONNECTICUT—A country home convenient New York commuting; $11,500; five acres; house perfect condition; all improvements; outbuildings, gardens, orchard, woods, trails, bordered by stream; fine location, altitude. A. H. COLTON CO., Suburban and Country Properties, Tel Hanover 2-8240, 15 William St., New York City.

FREDERICK D. SMITH
Houses for Sale or Rent
1878 Springfield Ave., Maplewood, N. J.
Telephone SO-2-6285

N. WOODBURY, N. J.—Bungalow-type house containing two modern apartments; all conveniences; rented; 2-car garage; corner lot, 70x150; residential section; 20 mins. Camden Plaza. MRS. R. GIBSON, 354 Elm Street, Kearny, New Jersey

ROOMS TO LET

BALTIMORE, MD.—Small, bright room, adjacent to bath; private home; near church. Phone Belmont 6497

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Large room, 2nd floor front, furnished or unfurnished, permanents or transients; continuous hot water. Tel. COM. 9323

BOSTON—Attractive rooms with comfortable beds, for transient or permanent guests MRS. COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro St. KEN. 1022.

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 180 Huntington Ave.—Attractive, warm, sunny court room; quiet, reasonable; opposite The Mother Church. Com. 9162

BOSTON, 338 Commonwealth Ave.—Beautifully furnished rooms, one with private bath; excellent home; reasonable rent. Com. 2625.

BOSTON, 195 Huntington Ave.—Large front room; near The Mother Church; transient or permanent. Tel. COM 4939. M. PEAKES.

BOSTON, Marlboro St.—Three minutes from subway, unusually pleasant single or double room, running water. Com. 9725.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, N. Y.—Warm, sunny room, in quiet elevator apt.; business woman; excel. trans.; home atmosphere. TRi. 5-8595.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Sunny room for woman in apartment house; conveniently located; privileges. Tel. Tro 6607.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th), Columbia University section. Well furnished rooms, quiet, convenient, $5-$10, visitors welcome; tourist rate Un. 4-5242. I. M. NELSON

N. Y. C., 104 E. 31st (Apt. 4)—Delightful, quiet, sunny, single; comforts; refinement; business person; telephone mornings. Caledonia 5-0984.

N. Y. C., 178th (1366 St. Nicholas)—Sunny room, adjoining bath, refined home, elevator; reasonable. COL. (Apt. 51). WA. 7-0309.

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates Newly renovated
HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
OPPOSITE Y. M. C. A.
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

RUGS AND CARPETS

BROADLOOM carpeting, quality grades (not all colors), specially priced to clear our stockroom. Dexter Carpet, 127 Madison Ave., N. Y.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN—Howard $19.75 clothes offers an unusual opportunity to honest, hard workers to sell its nationally famous clothes direct to the consumer, large advertising campaign and popularity of Howard Clothes assures immediate earnings and repeat business; commissions paid daily. See or write SAM LANGERMAN, 160 Jay St., Brooklyn, N. Y., or L. WENN, 104 Front St., Worcester, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, experienced, citizen, age 39; excellent references. Erich Schmidt, 300 East 79th St., N. Y. C. BU. 8-9775.

CHAUFFEUR-Gardener, best of refs.; go anywhere. Tel. Lon. 2928, Box J-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COMPTROLLER—Fifteen years' business and accounting experience, knowledge of taxes and management, now in public work, desires opportunity as comptroller or office manager with progressive company. Address Box G-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GARAGE manager, mechanic, first class chauffeur, desires position; courteous, sober and honest; will give excellent service in return for excellent wages. 8 East Street, Sanford, Maine. Phone 541

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position; grad. Univ. of Pittsburgh Bus. Administration; highest ref.; will go East or West. Box A-24, 420 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

COMPANION-SECRETARY with years of business experience; free to travel. E. B. S., 185 Claremont Ave., Montclair, N. J. 2-0224-R.

EXPERIENCED assistant bookkeeper, general office work; dependable, trustworthy; references; moderate salary. MILDRED DREIFOOS, 600 Walton Ave. N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED demonstrator, free to travel or locate anywhere in U. S.; also six years general office work. Box A-75, 420 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

EXPERIENCED stenographer and Elliott-Fisher biller desires position. N. Y. C. Write Box W-1, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., New York.

MIDDLE-AGED, motherly widow, capable of managing a household, desires a position as housekeeper; loves young children; experienced attendant. Box G-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ALICE E. LAWRENCE
Voice Freedom, Singing, Speaking, Private or Class Instruction. 309 W. 87th St., N. Y. C. Columbus 5-7750

EMILY LAWRENCE
Teacher of piano, beginners and advanced pupils. Accompanist,
126 W. 71st St., N. Y. C. Tel. En. 2-8301

NOTED vocal teacher offers several partial scholarships to worthy aspirants; auditions. Write Apt. 714, 225 Central Park W., N. Y. C.

SONG RECITAL—MARCH 6
ROBERT MALONE, Studio, 915 Carnegie
Col. 5-5456—10 W. 61st St., N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

HIGHEST cash prices for women's worn old fur coats, men's used clothing. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., N. Y. City, Room 803 CH. 4-4468

WANTED—Women's worn fur coats, high cash prices; free appraisal. I. M. FUR, 1 W. 34th St., N. Y. WI. 7-1940, opp. Empire State Bldg.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 55c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information

AGENTS WANTED

$100 COMMISSIONS selling Easter, Birthday, Everyday Cards to friends, neighbors. Also personal stationery. Samples free. Experience unnecessary. Wallace Brown, 225B 5th Ave., N.Y.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

SANTA MONICA, CALIF.
THE CHARMONT
You'll be happy at the Charmont. Three blocks from sea, church, shopping and transportation; reasonably priced; with garage
330 CALIFORNIA AVENUE

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES WANTED

PROFESSIONAL woman would like to buy active interest (up to $2000) in going business; or would consider opening with experienced partner; prefer women's apparel; anywhere. F-3, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan, Chicago.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING

MAIL us your Kodak rolls; developed and VELOX printed, 25c; reprints, 3c ea.; 5x7 enlargements, 10c; 8x10, 25c. HOUGHTON, 114 Green St., Jamaica Plain, Mass

PATENT ATTORNEYS

BURNIE J. CRAIG
Formerly 7 years member Examining Corps U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.; 20 years' experience; correspondence invited. 606 E. Colorado St., Pasadena, Calif. WA. 6020.

REAL ESTATE

Let us help you select your new home in Los Angeles, 11 years in the city. Exclusive listings. All prices.
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles OR. 1291

ROOMS TO LET

DALLAS, TEXAS—The Thol House—Nicely furnished rooms and apartments for permanents and transients. Mrs. Sallie E. Ashner, 4408 Pocahontas St. Three blocks First Church.

SALESMEN WANTED

MAN wanted, by shoe manufacturer established 34 years, for sales work; good commissions daily and extra bonuses to producers; no experience needed; your own shoes at factory prices; sales outfit sent free. Write MASON SHOE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Dept. F-16, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

POSITION open for capable lady to handle local orders for popular Maisonette Frocks; pays good commissions weekly; showing exclusive Spring styles; rapid advancement; no experience or investment required. THE WARD-STILSON CO., Dept. 37, Anderson, Ind.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ELECTRICAL engineer now supervising design in large organization desires permanent position of responsibility, thoroughly experienced in design of electrical systems for all types of buildings; college graduate; registered professional engineer; age 38. Write Box X-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG married lady wishing to attend coronation in England, will act as secretary or companion to lady, or as governess to children during the voyage, in exchange for passage. V-7, Suite 2900, 333 N. Mich., Chicago.

NEW JERSEY

ARLINGTON

Expert BEAUTY PARLOR Service
BETTY ANN BEAUTY SALON
NEW HAIR STYLES FOR MILADY
TELEPHONE KEARNY 2-6260 828 KEARNY AVE. ARLINGTON, N. J.

ATLANTIC CITY

KAUFMAN & WEINER
1007 Atlantic Ave.
Atlantic City, N. J.
"The Square Deal Store"

Painting and Housecleaning Time will soon be here.

Complete new stock of Paints and Brushes

HARDWARE
PAINT
CHINAWARE
SPORTING GOODS
PLUMBING SUPPLIES
HOUSEFURNISHINGS
GLASS
KITCHEN UTENSILS
MECHANICS TOOLS
FISHING TACKLE

Large Selection of Gifts

RED NEON SIGN IN WINDOW

First Hardware Store from Virginia Ave. Only one entrance

February Furniture Sale
Now in Progress
Savings of 10% to 50%
All furniture was bought ahead of the recent price advance and the savings are passed on to you. Our 7th and 8th Floors are overflowing with wonderful values in dependable, well-made Furniture of all kinds.
M. E. Blatt Co.
Atlantic City's Great Dept. Store
Atlantic Ave. at So. Carolina

Dial 24108
Landsmans
5205 Ventnor Avenue
Ladies', Gentlemen's, Children's Wear

EAST ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 4-4571
9:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Gifts
of Lasting Remembrance at
C. A. LUND'S
The Jeweler
We Buy Old Gold
Open 9-6. Saturdays 9-9
616 Central Ave. Near Harrison St.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

EAST ORANGE (Continued)

For CHEER
For FUN
For LOVE
Send a Card for Valentine's Day
Post's
Ten Days Away
370 Main Street 560 Central Ave.

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
"When better laundering is done, Crescent will do it."
LAUNDERING—DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

Lang Company
for over 35 years
Plumbing and Heating for The Oranges
407 MAIN ST. Or. 3-3106

F. Lloyd Tuttle
OF
Ye "Golden Rule"
A Garment Repairing, Dry Cleaning and Dyeing Service that will please readers of The Christian Science Monitor.
442 MAIN STREET

Tuesday and Wednesday
SPECIAL SHAMPOO RINSE FINGER WAVE MANICURE 95c
Bud Beauty Shoppe
383 MAIN STREET

The Colonial Home
W. N. Knapp & Sons
Directors of Funerals
132 Harrison Street Orange 3-3131

ENGLEWOOD

LAW
INCORPORATED
HABERDASHERY
Livingston Building
Cor. Palisade Ave. and Dean St.
Tel. Eng. 3-4152

HACKENSACK

ORITANI FLOWER SHOP, Inc.
Art Flower Designs for Every Occasion
286 MAIN STREET Hack. 2-64146

FEIST BAKERY
Known Far and Wide as Bakers of the Best
"Look for the Orange Box"
"Our five expert girls insure prompt service"
247 MAIN STREET

SHIRLBEE SHOPS
Dresses - Coats
Suits - Hats
261½-218 Main Street

HADDONFIELD

Telephone Philadelphia: RIT. 3470 Telephone Haddonfield 1981
HERBERT T. NORTH
Life, Accident, Fire, Casualty Insurance
Investment Annuities
Provident Trust Bldg. 17th and Chestnut Sts. Philadelphia, Pa.
232 Wayne Ave. Haddonfield, N. J.

H. P. DREYER *Inc.*
140 Kings Highway East
Plumbing—Heating—Roofing
Warm air conditioning systems
Bell Phone 51 IRVING CHEW, Registered

JERSEY CITY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bergen 3-3943-J daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

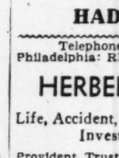
Highest Prices Paid for
Old Gold
Silver and Platinum
CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Prop.
390 Central Ave. Phone Web. 4-4005

DR. ERNEST ENGEL
Optometrist-Optician
3 Sherman Place Webster 4-10267

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

MAPLEWOOD

Samuel H. Ross, Inc.
We carry a large number of Monitor advertised products.



Underwood's Deviled Ham
Delicious on Crackers
Ovaltine Rumford Baking Powder
Campbell's Soups Old Dutch Cleanser
177 Maplewood Avenue SO-2-4300

MAPLEWOOD CLEANERS AND DYERS
Tailoring
All Cleaning Done at Premises
99 Baker Street SO-2-4486

A. S. CAMPBELL
Plumbing, Heating and Tinning
Repairing Promptly Attended To
3 Highland Place SO-2-0537

NEW JERSEY

MAPLEWOOD (Continued)

You will want to see the Valentines at
THE HOBBY SHOP
95 Baker Street
also
Handkerchiefs, Silk Hosiery and Gifts
SO. 2-2625 Louise M. Roff

STRUBBE'S
What better Valentine than a box of delicious fresh candy?
Ice Cream in Fancy Molds for Your Valentine Party
178 MAPLEWOOD AV. 1102 CLINTON AV.
So-2-2465 Irvington, Essex 3-3920

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-1280
9:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Sale of Tufted Bedspreads
New Spring Line of CURTAINS
THE LINEN SHOP
Incorporated
E. B. and J. H. Clegg
418 Bloomfield Ave. Montclair, N. J.

Always Call
HANSEN SALES, Inc.
for Your Battery and Radio Needs
4 S. WILLOW ST MO. 2-4048

DISTINCTIVE GOWNS
Kane's GOWNS SPORTSWEAR and Sportswear
47 Church Street
Montclair
New Jersey

BLANCHE-ELAINE CORSET SHOP
CORSETS—BRASSIERES
LINGERIE—HOSIERY
131 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Telephone Montclair 2-0019

Heating and Furnace Oils
A COMPLETE FUEL SERVICE
Authorized 'blue coal' distributor
R. H. See Coal Co.
499 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
TEL. MONTCLAIR 2-9694

Freytag and Anderson INC. *Florists*
4 and 6 So. Park St., Monclair, N. J.
Phone Monclair 2-2921—2922

NEWARK

A. C. BERTHOLON INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
KINNEY BLDG.
NEWARK N.J.
MARKET 2-7602 NUTLEY 2-0952

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-1508 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

$5.00 EXTRA JETTICK $6 Shoes for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot."
Sold Exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
235 MAIN STREET
Exceptional Value in Ringless Hosiery

Henry F. Schmidt & Co., Inc.
The BIBLE
Beacon Light of History
By Albert F. Gilmore
on order.
Stationery—Office Equipment
Greeting Cards—Books
350 MAIN STREET ORANGE, N. J.

Embassy Beauty Shoppe
All Lines of Beauty Culture by Trained Experts
25c
New Ray—the Perfect Machineless Permanent Wave
Other Permanents—$3 to $6
"Our Work Is Our Best Advertisement"
ORANGE 3-9516 337 MAIN STREET

WEST ORANGE

Ford OR. 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-4370-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"The Gossard Corset Shop"
Gossard Front Lacing Combination
FLEXEES — FLEXZIT
Every Garment Fitted
Phone Plfd. 6-2182 186 E. Front St.

Hosiery—Lingerie—Negligees
TAYLOR'S HOSIERY SHOP
Gloves—Handkerchiefs
201 Watchung Ave., Plainfield, N. J.

WHITTON'S
Women's Apparel
620 PARK AVENUE
Tel. Plainfield 6-1148

Phone PLFD. 6-0575W
Jobbing a Specialty
BERT LUBECK
Carpenter and Builder
802 West Front St. Plainfield, N. J.

SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 WEST FRONT STREET
offer you now as since 1868
Expert Service in
Picture Framing
TEL. PLFD. 6-1197

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD (Continued)

Direct from our own farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK
New Address 295 East 6th St. Opp. City Hall PLAINFIELD
Phone Plfd. 6-8562

F. A. KIRCH CO.
HARDWARE
Agents—Best Paints Sold. B. P. S.
Russell & Erwin Hardware, Tools, Seeds, House Furnishings, Supplies
201 PARK AVENUE Tel. 6-0578

TEPPERS'
"A Safe Place to Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
30 Years of Quality Merchandising
You needn't leave Plainfield
ROSENBAUM'S *has it.*

RIDGEFIELD PARK

R. L. MAHON
FUEL COMPANY
COAL FUEL OIL COKE
59 Mt. Vernon Street Hack. 3-0012

HENRY C. LUDEWIG
205 Main Street Hack. 2-3009
Hardware Paints Housefurnishings
"Authorized Norge Dealer"

RIDGEWOOD

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
GRADE A MILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 East Ridgewood Avenue
Telephone Ridg. 6-2792

WONDER GROCERY STORE
F. KILROY, Prop.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birdseye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

FOSTER'S
PAINT & HARDWARE CO.
HOUSE FURNISHINGS
Bird Cages Gold Fish Canaries Supplies
70 E. Ridgewood Ave. Tel. Ridge. 6-3053

BON TON
& J. J. Friedman, Inc.
45 SOUTH BROAD STREET
Cleaners, Dyers, Tailors and Furriers
PHONE RIDGE. 6-4400

RUTHERFORD

C. BAKELS'
SHELL SERVICE STATION
Ridge Rd. and Rutherford Av.
Tel. Ru. 2-6914
Try Our New Golden Shell Motor Oil
Cars called for and delivered.

CRAIG FUEL CO.
COAL — OIL — COKE
Unexcelled Service
10 PARK AVENUE RUTHERFORD, N. J.
Phones:
RUT. 2-6600 RUT. 2-6601

Last Few Days SALE
FLORSHEIM SHOES at
WERNER'S
5-7 SYLVAN STREET RU. 2-1178

SUMMIT

GLEN-OAKS
A Charming Home Colony
At SUMMIT, N. J.
RAYMOND W. STAFFORD Developer
Office: 100 Ashland Rd

TEANECK

BUTTERWORTH DAIRY
222 ELM AVENUE TEA. 6-0411
Delivered in

Teaneck Ridgefield Park
Bogota Hackensack

Funeral Service Since 1865
THE COLONIAL HOME
A. J. VOLK CO.
Teaneck and Hoboken
Teaneck 6-0202 Hoboken 3-0820

FLOWERS
Perfect Plants and Pleasing Prices
Osmer Eickhoff
CEDAR LANE Tea. 6-7070
"THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME"

WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware Paints House Furnishings Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 6-0771

WESTFIELD

Westfield Flower Growers
SPRINGFIELD AVENUE
Near Nomahegan Park
Flowers From Greenhouse to You for Every Occasion
TEL. WESTFIELD 2-3650
JOHN C. STEUERNAGEL, Prop.

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD (Continued)

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
239 Central Avenue Phone 2-3030

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

Flowers for All Occasions
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906-912 Hamilton St. Phone 9685
ALLENTOWN, PENN.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"
ARROW SHIRTS
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
Outfitters to Men and Boys
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices
The Store of
"FAMOUS" SHOES
Scientific Fitting
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
719 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

BETHLEHEM

EARL H. GIER
Jeweler
129 West 4th St. Tel. 1067

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413
9:00 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE
Annual Winter
SALE OF FURNITURE
Is Now in Progress

A. K. D. PRINTING CO.
Direct by Mail Advertising
General Printing and Binding
111 WEST 11TH STREET
ERIE PENN

HARRISBURG

CREME LILAS
A Fragrant Non-Greasy Toilet Cream
The Gorgas Stores
16 No. Third Street
Uptown, 1212 No. Third Street

Dan Vollmer
FLOWERS
Phone 2-4249 209 N. Second St.
F. T. D. SERVICE

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

FASHION CENTRE
COATS, DRESSES
SPORTSWEAR, MILLINERY
CABOTS
GOWN SHOP
49 W. Lancaster Ave. ARDMORE

MAIN LINE—Narberth

SUZANNE BEAUTY SALON
216 Dudley Avenue Narberth, Pa.
Professional Service in Every Department of Beauty Culture
Suzanne Joret Gill Narberth 2324

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown

J. HOWARD HAY
INCORPORATED
DECORATORS

- Painting
- Paper Hanging
- Upholstering
- Draperies

Sherwin-Williams Paints and Varnishes
TEL. OGONTZ 154
475 York Road, JENKINTOWN, PA.

Quality • Lamb • Beef • Pork • Veal
raiser's
Fresh Poultry a Specialty
GROCERIES—FRUITS
VEGETABLES
West Ave. and Leedom St. Ogontz 26

Landscape Pruning Designing Spraying
CHAS. B. TILTON
102 Walnut Street Ogontz 4539-J
Representing Robert H. Kraeger Co.

PENNSYLVANIA

OLD YORK ROAD
Willow Grove

Oriental Carpets
Antiques—Authentic Moderns
Expert Washing and Repairing
MARIE YOUSSOUPOVNA
Connoisseur
Willow Grove 516 Old York Road

PHILADELPHIA

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Baring 2156 daily 10:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M., except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GENSMER'S BEAUTY SHOP

SPECIAL
for January and February
Heatless, Croquinole Permanent Wave, $3.50—Regularly $5.00
5229 Walnut Street Granite 7744
Philadelphia, Pa.

New Way Laundry Co.
INCORPORATED
Domestic and Oriental Rugs expertly cleaned on your floor—3c per sq. ft.
4809 ASPEN STREET BARING 6164

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
A. SCHWARZ, Prop.
209 W. CHELTEN AVE.
PHILADELPHIA

Your Individualism Is Our Objective
Open Wed. and Fri. Eves. Phone Ger. 5812

THE VALLEY FORGE TEA ROOM
1727 SANSOM STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Finest Quality Natural Foods direct to consumer—from scientific Farm, Dairy, and Grain Mill. Attractive meals served in a charming, restful atmosphere. Home-Made Honey Breads. Pastries. Candies. Ice Cream to take home.

ANNA PERRIN
Couturiere Francaise
Individual and Distinguished Creations for All Occasions
MODERATE PRICES
1708 Locust Street Pen. 7830
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Have you seen our new Shipment of
FOSTORIA?
Blue and Crystal Glass . . .
25c to $5.00
THE PANSY SHOP
3627 N. Broad St. 5603 N. Broad St.

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown

RUSSELL L. MEDINGER
Florist
126 WEST CHELTEN AVENUE
GERMANTOWN
Victor 66-77

PITTSBURGH

BEAD RESTRINGING
Jewelry Repaired
Bags Made, Repaired and Relined
Umbrellas Repaired and Recovered
Complete Line of Greeting Cards
Prompt and Reliable Service
CLARICE MAY HAMER'S BEAD STUDIO
201 Diamond Bank Bldg. Ph. Atlantic 5868

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

Jenkinson Realty Co.
Bellevue, Pa. Linden 3148
SUBURBAN HOMES FOR RENT AND SALE
Fire and Auto Insurance

READING

Finer Apparel
for Men, Women and Boys
'Always Reliable'
CROLL & KECK
622 PENN ST., READING, PA.

SAYLOR'S
Two Outstanding Quality Foods Specially Priced
27c Richelieu Sliced Pineapples and 27c Richelieu Y. C. Peaches 2 cans 49c
Fourth and Penn Sts. Phone 6253

Distinctive Service
"THE ONLY" CLEANERS
OF READING
308 N. FIFTH ST Phone 4-8393

KARMELKORN SHOP
Our Own Delicious Homemade Candy and Salted Nuts
F. R. BAUMAN 7 NORTH 6TH ST.

Attention! Monitor Readers
THE BEAUTY CRAFT SALON
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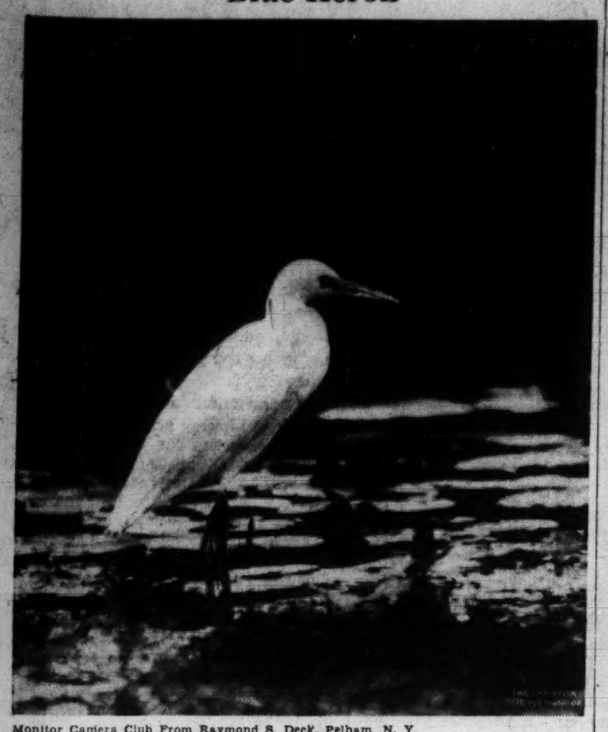
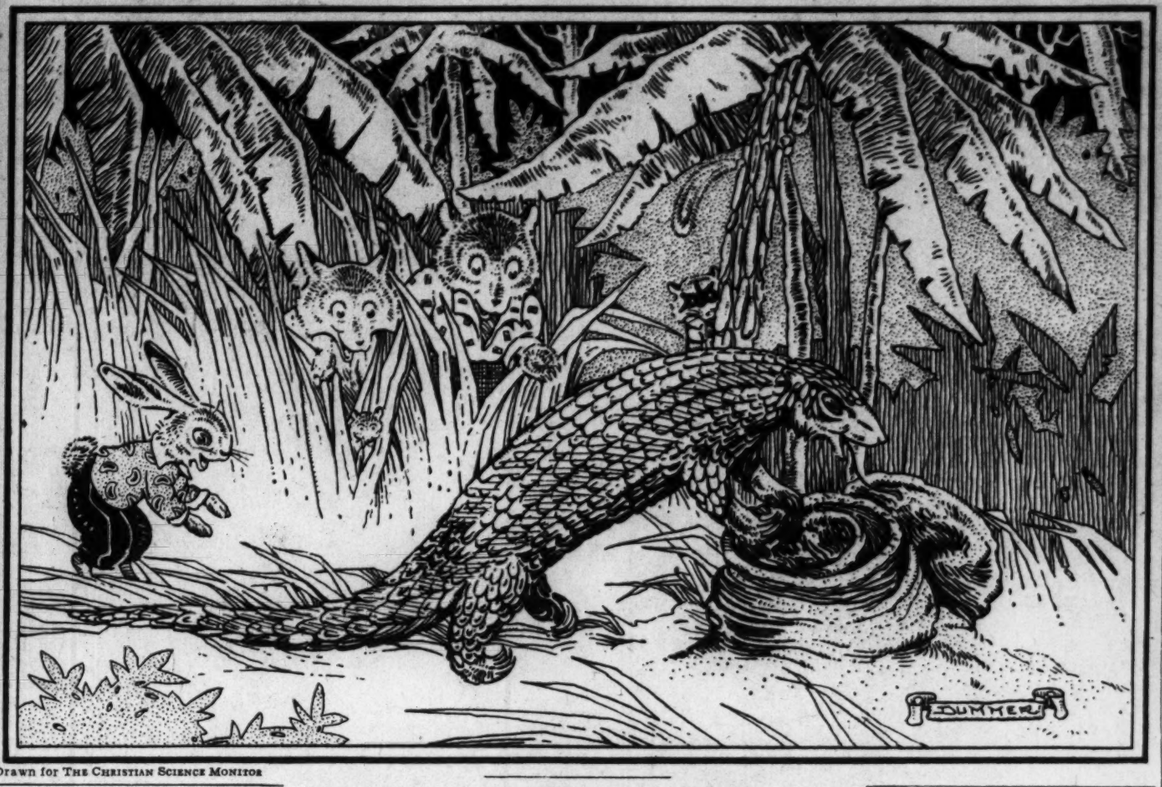
Blue Heron



Monitor Camera Club From Raymond S. Deck, Pelham, N. Y.

This Long-Legged Member of the Bird Family Adds Color to the Water Lilies

The Pangolin Was Too Busy to Entertain His Animal Town Visitors



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

In Jungle Land?

Monitor Camera Club From Herbert Kellogg, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Succulent Plants Make an Attractive Setting for a Toy Bird

Sunbonnet Sue

Studies In the Psalms

No. 66 in a series of articles prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalm 107

Song of the Redeemed

(A Psalm of the Return to Jerusalem)

This great ode of the redeemed (those freed) presents in a succession of vivid pictures, or miniature paintings, four phases of human need: the traveler seeking protection, the prisoner seeking release, the sick seeking supply and the sailor seeking direction. Accompanying each narrative is a double refrain: first the cry of trouble.

("Then they cried unto the Lord in their trouble, and he delivered them out of their distresses"), then the announcement of deliverance and the shout of triumph, which varied somewhat according to the type of distress healed.

With the national captivity in Babylon in the thought of the singer, the first three introductory verses voice the great joy of freedom, freedom from the hand of an enemy! The thought of this freedom reminds him of other conditions of bondage which men seem to experience. First he pictures the traveler, wandering aimlessly, lost on his way, hungry and thirsty. The beautiful use of metaphor is suggestive of a spiritual experience and its spiritual deliverance, those who "wandered in the wilderness in a solitary way"—

For he satisfieth the longing soul,
And filleth the hungry soul with goodness.

The second stanza (v. 10-16) sings of the freedom for "such as sat in darkness and in the shadow of death, being bound in affliction and iron"—the prisoners along life's way. These

He brought . . . out of darkness . . .
And brake their bands in sunder.

In the third section (v. 17-22) we hear of those whose lack of understanding has been the seeming cause of their physical difficulties. It is made very plain that only a knowledge of the true source of healing power ("He sent his word and healed them") can bring them "out from their destructions."

And, finally, the sailors ("They that go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters"), being overcome by the upheavals and vicissitudes of their stormy experiences, find that when they are able to rise above these distressing conditions, "He maketh the storm a calm" and "bringeth them unto their desired haven."

The final note of this outstanding psalm is declared in the wisdom that recognizes the law of right living ("The righteous shall see it and be glad"). Then it is that "He setteth the poor on high from affliction"; and "all iniquity shall stop her mouth."

Whoso is wise, and will observe these things,
Even they shall understand the loving kindness of the Lord.

Sursum Corda

A brief Latin saying holds, in two words, the best philosophy of the human race. It is sursum corda—lift up your hearts! Why despair? All the joy you have ever known has been here. It is true there may be a better beyond, but, as Thoreau said, "one world at a time."—Michael Monahan.

Daily Anecdote

Once More

Susannah Wesley, the mother of John and Charles Wesley, taught her numerous children in her own home. Every morning the house was set in order; and from 9 to 12 and from 2 to 5, the room was a real school room, where pupils were expected to master the alphabet the first day.

In the next step the children were taken to the sublime announcement, "In the beginning, God created the heaven and the earth." This each was taught to spell syllable by syllable and word by word, until he could read it without hesitation.

On one occasion her husband said to her, "I wonder at your patience. You have told that child the same thing 20 times."

Mrs. Wesley replied, "Had I satisfied myself by mentioning the matter only 19 times, I should have lost all my labor. You see, it was the twentieth time that crowned the whole."

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

There's a Reason

Each player is provided with a pencil and a paper, upon which is written:

1. "If you could buy any make of car you wanted, what kind would you buy?"

2. "In one sentence, give your reason for preferring that particular car. Every noun, verb, adjective and adverb must begin with the same letter as the name of the car."

This example may be given if the players do not fully understand the rules. Suppose the name of the car is "Plymouth"; the "reason" might be: "The Plymouth possesses a peculiar personality, pleasing to patriotic poodles." If a Dodge: "The Dodge doesn't discourage dumbbell drivers."

The answers may be sense or nonsense; but the player who has the longest sentence wins, provided no noun, verb, adjective or adverb is used which begins with other than the required letter.—Mrs. A. B. S., S. Windham, Maine.

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Tin Dogs

One clever young woman is earning her way through college with the aid of a can of black lacquer, a pair of heavy shears, several feet of wire and some scrap tin.

She makes lifelike silhouettes of

small dogs, which are sold through a novelty shop, at a price far above the cost of materials.

The dogs are designed in many humorous positions—sitting, standing, running—and their purchasers, who are mostly feminine, are quite enthusiastic over them.—Ethel R. H., Salina, Kan.

'Producer'

He who by any exertion of mind or body adds to the aggregate of enjoyable wealth, increases the sum of human knowledge, or gives to human life higher elevation or greater fullness—he is in the larger meaning of the words a "producer," a "working man," a "laborer," and is honestly earning honest wages.—Henry George.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: One who joins the correspondence club can send a message across the ocean, which will be read in every land.

Bible Arithmetic: 6 (Psalms), plus 121 (121st chapter), minus 8 (preserve), times 6 (coming), divided by 3 (for), equals 238.

Letter Changing: Hand, land, lane, lone, lose, nose.

Characters From Shakespeare: Shylock—Merchant of Venice; Desdemona—Othello; Banquo—Macbeth; Viola—Twelfth Night; Count Paris—Romeo and Juliet; Anne Boleyn—King Henry VIII; Rosalind—As You Like It; Antipholus—Comedy of Errors; Ophelia—Hamlet; Brutus—Julius Caesar.

Animal Aviators Visit the Philippines

(Animal Town's Good-Will Trip—31)

By H. Boylston Dummer

"We are bound for the Philippine Islands," said Reddy Fox. "And, animals, we're going to see something you'll be interested in—a pangolin."

"How long will it wear?" asked Reddy Squirrel.

"How long will what wear?" asked Reddy Fox.

"Why, that thing you were talking about," replied Reddy Squirrel.

"I was talking about a pangolin, an anteater all covered with scales," said Reddy Fox.

"Oh, excuse me. I thought it was a new kitchen floor covering," said Reddy Squirrel. "But I suppose it could weigh itself any time it wanted to."

The Animal Aviators were now flying over one of the islands. "Not a bad place," remarked Reddy Fox. "We have done so much seeing, and heard so much, that it seems as if all our eyes and ears should be about twice as large as when we left Animal Town."

They passed over lots of low marshy land. Then Buster Bear said, "Pangolin or not, I'm going to land for a little rest. That was quite a hop from Japan."

So down they came, and as they jumped out of the plane, Reddy Fox said, "Well, this is almost like getting home, for these are the Philippines."

The animals then separated, each trying to find something interesting before the others.

Bunny Rabbit soon started to squeal at a great rate. So all the animals began to run through the long grass and bushes. When they arrived at the scene, there was Bunny standing near the most peculiar animal any of the aviators had ever seen. "Is this what you are looking for?" shouted Bunny.

"Yes!" said Reddy Fox. "Guess that's a pangolin, all right."

"What did he say to you, Bunny?" the other animals asked.

"I've been listening for all I'm worth, and he hasn't said anything yet, and I doubt if he intends to," said Bunny.

Mr. Pangolin paid no attention to the other animals; he was paying strict attention to business. He had knocked the top off a strange-looking thing, that Reddy Fox said was an ants' nest, and with his long worm-like tongue was licking up his dinner. The pangolin paid no attention to their questions. As far as he was concerned, the Animal Aviators were still in Animal Town.

The animals were laughing and having a good time. "I don't blame him for not saying anything," said Buster Bear. "If he worked every minute of every hour of the day on such small bits of food, I should think he'd still be hungry."

"You know what I think?" said Racky Coon. "I think that with all that armor plate, Mr. Pangolin doesn't have to listen for enemies."

After this strange encounter, the animals saw several monkeys and a large brown deer. But Reddy Squirrel insisted that he saw a tiny deer about as tall as himself.

How the other animals laughed! "Just imagine a deer no taller than Reddy Squirrel." Then Reddy Fox stopped laughing. "Say!" he said, "this squirrel of ours may be right, at that. There is an animal here only about a foot high, called a mouse deer."

"What do you say, animals?" said Buster. "I think we had better be getting up into the air again. If we stay here with deer about the size of Stowaway Mouse, and animals covered with armor plate, we'll all get to thinking we're seeing things!"

Quotation for Today

HAPPINESS belongs to the one who makes others happy.—DELILLE.

In Lighter Vein

No Bluffing

A man was being charged at the police station, and was asked his name.

"Smith," he replied.

"I want your real name."

"Well, put me down as William Shakespeare."

"That's better," the officer told him. "You can't bluff me with that old Smith stuff."—Pearson's.

—New Yorker

"I'd never let a doll of mine wear a dress like that."

The "H" Box

When Joseph Choate visited London, he never tired of listening to the talk of the English cockney, being particularly amused at the manner in which he dropped his "h's."

One day, observing a box on the street marked "Drop Letter Box," he remarked, "My, my, it must be full of 'h's.'"

His College Son's Occupation

Hoskins: "So your son is in college? How is he making it?"

Duffer: "He isn't making it. I'm making it and he's spending it."—The Kablegram.

Playing Safe

"Is her dad the kind of man who would go after her if she eloped?"

"No; he's the kind who would move so you couldn't find him when you got back!"

Confidential to One

"Oh, yes, Wilbur and I have been secretly engaged for four months."

"When are you going to tell him?"

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A New York city reader wishes to join the P-C-C-C-C, and shares the following cryptogram with others:

EMB LAE SEXMT IAB NEYYB-

TREMCBMNB NOPH NZM TBMC

Z VBTTZUB ZNYETT IAB

ENBZM, LAXNA LXOO HB YBZC

XM BFBYK OZMC.

Bible Arithmetic

To the number of letters in the name of the book of the Bible which follows immediately after Job —— add the number of the chapter of that book from which the following verse is quoted: "The Lord shall . . . thy going out and thy . . . in from this time forth and even . . . evermore" ——; subtract the number of letters in the first missing word ——; multiply by the number of letters in the second missing word ——; and divide by the number of letters in the third missing word ——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

A Sewaren, N. J., reader shares several letter changing puzzles, among them an opportunity to change HAND to NOSE in 5 moves.

Characters From Shakespeare

Can you identify the following characters with the names of the various Shakespearean plays that have been named? The first has been checked.

1	Shylock	As You Like It	
2	Desdemona	Comedy of Errors	
3	Banquo	Merchant of Venice	✓
4	Viola	Julius Caesar	
5	Count Paris	Hamlet	
6	Anne Boleyn	Othello	
7	Rosalind	Twelfth Night	
8	Antipholus	Macbeth	
9	Ophelia	Romeo & Juliet	
10	Brutus	King Henry VIII	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Supply at Hand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Duncan, Okla.

A needy family found it necessary to move into another dwelling about the time the schools opened in September. Added to the expense of moving, therefore, the family faced the cost of new school books for their two children.

The little boy in the fourth grade was old enough to realize the situation which confronted his parents. One day he told his mother not to trouble herself about not being able to purchase all his books—that he would manage all right. So two required books were not purchased.

He was handicapped by not having these books, but he never complained. One day the teacher sent word that he was failing in these two subjects.

After the boy talked it over with his mother, they came to the conclusion that he had more steps to take in meeting this situation. He had taken the first step—in his unselfish attitude in being willing to do without the books if it would help his parents meet their obligations. Now he must realize that there was really a rightful supply for every need.

The next Sunday, while he was exploring in the pantry (characteristic of little boys), up on a high shelf in one corner he found two half dollars and six pennies. The money had evidently been placed there many years before.

His language book was to cost forty cents and his music book, sixty-six cents.

Parliamentary Practice

When Leaving the Chair

Question: State law directs that a church business meeting is called to order by the clerk and that a chairman is nominated and elected by the members. In the course of the meeting a matter is brought up upon which the chairman wishes to speak, or possibly proposes a motion. He is ready to leave the chair and ask permission to speak from the floor, but who selects the presiding officer to succeed him?

(a) May he appoint his own successor or ask the clerk to appoint somebody, or should another election be held?

(b) Also, when the matter in question has been taken care of, should the first chairman resume his position?

Answer: (a) The chairman should rarely leave the chair to debate or make a motion (See Robert's Rules of Order, bottom of page 240). One who knows that a certain question on which he has strong convictions is to arise should not accept election as chairman, unless he is willing and able to maintain an impartial attitude. If developments make it advisable for him to speak to a question, in ordinary assemblies he may call another member to the chair. The state law cited does not seem to make different procedure necessary, since the presiding officer is usually elected by the members in any deliberative body. The only difference in this case is that the presiding officer is elected for each meeting. The one thus called to the chair does not succeed the chairman but merely takes his place temporarily.

(b) Yes.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Good Night*

By Le Pelley

IT'S NICE YOUR MOM LET YOU SPEND THE NIGHT WITH ME ....
I HAD TO BE AWFUL GOOD SO SHE WOULD SAY YES ....
IT'S TOO BAD WE DIDN'T SEE THE GROUND HOG YESTERDAY AFTER WAITING SO LONG ....
OH, YOU AND YOUR GROUND HOG !!! COME ON TO BED !
MAYBE THE GROUND HOG WAS ASLEEP
... AND IF HE WAS IN A NICE, WARM BED LIKE THIS — I WOULDN'T BLAME HIM FOR NEVER COMING OUT !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Br-r*

By Carmack

Wow! This waiting around for the Boss after school while he practices with the school orchestra certainly is no fun—
Every time I do it I promise myself it will be the last-It's too cold-
Then he shows up and seems so glad to see me and it seems so good to see him that I forget all about my promises-
And the next day I'm on the job as usual—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Need America Lag?

IF EUROPE'S winter of strike discontent is largely past, can America's spring of industrial peace be far behind? British economists have long claimed that Europe, and especially Great Britain, is at least twenty years older than the United States in experience with labor relations. The symposium The Christian Science Monitor is publishing today on how Europe deals with labor problems supports that claim.

It shows that in Europe labor relations have reached a stage of development attained in the United States only in a few plants or industries. Strikes are still known, but those who resort to them are definitely frowned upon. For better methods have been so developed that seldom is there an excuse for carrying a dispute to the strike stage. Must America go through twenty years of destructive strikes and labor wars before it achieves the same freedom? Or can it learn from others' experience and set up similar machinery, adapting it to American conditions?

The measures taken in Britain where general conditions are more nearly like those in the United States seem especially worthy of study. Indeed, in most of the other countries of Europe methods of maintaining industrial peace involve so much regimentation, so great a sacrifice of individual liberty, that most Americans would prefer strikes. It is worth noting that this regimentation is partly the result of a failure to adopt the more democratic and voluntary methods which are the key of the British system.

There are three features which chiefly distinguish the picture of industrial relations in Britain from that in the United States:

1. The paramount interest of the public is recognized. There is strong popular pressure for establishing industrial peace machinery and definite insistence that it be used. General strikes and strikes to coerce the Government have been made illegal.

2. Labor organization has been carried much further. More complete unionization has developed greater responsibility on the part of labor and has facilitated peaceable collective bargaining.

3. Early and continuous conciliation is insured. Unofficial agreements between employers and employees, voluntary boards of inquiry, permanent industrial courts, and the much-used Whitley councils, one for every major industry, provide always open avenues of conciliation. And public opinion impels early and regular use of them.

Can any of these features be adapted to American conditions? Actually all are being developed in the United States. The maritime and motor strikes have given the public a greater knowledge of labor relations and have evoked a demand that both sides find ways to avoid the costly and antiquated strike. This demand is not yet as strong as it should be, and until labor becomes better organized and employers are more ready to make collective bargaining effective, industrial peace machinery will be hard to operate.

But Americans already have not merely the largely successful British system to look at from afar, but an excellent example of such machinery right at home. This is found in the arrangements for keeping the peace on the railroads, a place where the public's vital interest is well recognized. There has not been a real strike on American railroads since the National Mediation Board was set up in 1926.

This board provides the vital need of immediate inquiry and mediation as soon as either a company or a union demands a change in an agreement. In this respect it is far better than the new National Labor Relations Board, which does not intervene until requested by one side or the other. And of course, in addition to early conciliation, rail labor relations also have the benefit of the two other features of the British system—complete and responsible unionization and recognized public interest.

It need not require twenty years of labor strife to develop equally enlightened conditions in the principal industries of a country which prides itself on being the most advanced in the world.

Physical Retreat—Moral Advance

THE COURT has ruled that the sit-down strikers are illegally holding property and must vacate the General Motors plants in Flint, Mich. The strikers should not interpret this ruling as a defeat, but as an opportunity to place themselves by compliance on the side of the law. It is also an opportunity for the strikers to demonstrate their concern for the public welfare and the public peace by doing all in their power to make their exit from the plants one of the strictest order and propriety.

Before this injunction was issued, there may have been some question as to the legality of the strikers' action. Now a federal circuit court has ruled that it can find no Michigan law to support the strikers' position. To persist further in their occupancy of the plants would be to range themselves unequivocally against the letter of the law as interpreted by the court, unless, of course, the strikers obtain a stay of execution, pending appeal.

Conformity with the court decision by the strikers will shift the burden of initiating pacification to the General Motors Corporation. Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of the company, has stated many times in the last three or four weeks that he will resume negotiations when the strikers evacuate the plants.

Withdrawal in good order by the strikers would then impose upon this great automobile corporation moral responsibility of keeping its word and keeping it in spirit as well as in letter. With this primary condition met, the public will look to Mr. Sloan to contribute something vital to the solution of this strike, which is doing so much to retard the pace of national recovery.

Not only would the strikers by orderly evacuation shift the responsibility for constructive action to Mr. Sloan, but they would place General Motors in a positon where it would be forced to demonstrate that it was the sit-down strike, not collective bargaining, that it was opposing. Conversely, if the sit-down strikers resist or in any way precipitate violence and bloodshed, their potential advantage is likely to be lost.

The strikers may experience much keen disappointment in being forced from the plants, but if human resentments yield to wisdom, the workers may see that their cause can be strengthened by selecting that policy which is most legal and most considerate of the public welfare. If labor will act in this wise today and repeat it tomorrow, while using that power which is legitimately its own, it may accomplish an important orientation of policy that will augur well for its progress—a progress achieved on the right side of the legal fence, where it can demand and receive public approbation and support.

Not Too Familiar

THE differences between Great Britain and the United States are no doubt profound, as the Louisville editor found when he was engaged in reporting the Ohio floods to London editors by trans-Atlantic telephone. But in the club life of their literati they are remarkably alike. And President Conant of Harvard University, when he has occasion to use the Athenaeum Club, the famous London institution to which he has just been elected a member, will no doubt find himself amid familiar surroundings.

By familiar we mean traditional, austere. Sir James Barrie tells many a good story about the dignity of the Athenaeum. Overjoyed by the honor of membership, he hastened to his new club and buttonholed the first member he saw, exclaiming clubbily upon the mildness of the weather. The old member looked at him astonished. Then, a light breaking over his face, he responded, "It *is* a nice day! Er—er—my dear fellow, would you mind taking dinner with me; you are the first member to speak to me for fifteen years."

The famed Athenaeum in Boston, according to account, is equally austere. The same gravity is scrupulously preserved. Indeed, the only smile seen within its esoteric precincts is said to have been induced by a notice in the library, "Only low talk allowed!"

As to tradition, the Century in New York could probably rival the Athenaeum. In the Century's lunch is never a lunch, but a mid-day; a dinner never a dinner, but an ordinary. Certainly a reminder of another century!

Dobbin

"A ROCKING Horse Wanted . . . must be old and large; good home"—so runs a recent advertisement in The Times of London. One hopes that the want was supplied; for it is couched in terms that betoken a true and understanding love of the faithful race of Dobbins. Dobbin should be old, for who wants to worry lest, in showing off his paces, a scratch should mar the paint upon his shiny flank; and Dobbin must be large, else how can he substitute for Tom Faggus's strawberry roan, and take with proper *élan* the five-barred gate that came near to unseating Girt Jan Ridd. The "good home" augurs well, too—he will not be left to eat his head off in the attic, nor stabled permanently in some gloomy cupboard with forgotten toys.

To mistake him for a toy is, indeed, an ungrateful slip peculiar to grown-ups. Ungrateful, because they cannot have forgotten the moment when, emerging from the apprenticeship of "Ride-a-Cock-Horse" and hobby horses, they were first presented to Dobbin, and bestrode a "real" horse. Then began the time when they learned, perhaps without knowing it, to keep their heels down, and their knees in, and maybe, if Nannie was a countrywoman, to give him his water before his oats.

Let us hope this advertisement is no indication that the stout old breed is becoming scarce; for if it were so, the nursery might be in danger of losing one of its trustiest allies.

Lincoln's Reliance on Prayer

NO PHASE of Abraham Lincoln's character has been more widely discussed and about which there has been more disagreement than regarding his attitude toward religion. For many years after his martyrdom the controversy was carried on and there still remains a minority, not at present vocal, which would hold to the charge made against him in his youth, that he was an infidel. What seems like unimpeachable testimony has been marshaled against this theory, and those who will explore his life and acts as set forth in the most reliable sources can arrive at but one conclusion: in the best, the highest sense, Lincoln was deeply religious.

In order to properly evaluate the situation, it becomes necessary to define religion. If to be religious was to accept definite creeds, the hard and fast dogmas that were held to by the leading Protestant denominations in the regions in which Lincoln spent his youth, then it does not seem inconsistent with his later career that he should have been called an infidel. That term could have meant nothing more than that he had no faith in the type of Deity which the theology of the times presented. And the fierce theological discussions of the stern religionists of his youth presented little of the nature of the loving Father, to whom beyond peradventure Lincoln became accustomed to turn for strength, guidance, and sympathy.

In many of Lincoln's state papers, in many of his public addresses, he clearly showed not only his firm conviction in the omnipotent and omnipresent God available to meet the needs of humanity, but he indicated his habitual dependence upon Divine Power to carry him through the momentous crisis in which he found himself. Could there be exemplified more sublime faith than is shown in the touching address he made to his friends and neighbors in Springfield, when setting out for his inaugural in Washington? "Without the assistance of that Divine Being who ever attended him (Washington) I cannot succeed. With that assistance, I cannot fail. Trusting in His care who can go with me, and remain with you, and be everywhere for good, let us confidently hope that all will yet be well. To His care commending you, as I hope in your prayers you will commend me, I bid you an affectionate farewell."

To the voluminous testimony which has been gathered relative to this subject, I wish to submit an additional item which I have never seen in print. About the year 1910, the Lincoln Club of Brooklyn, New York, of which I was a member, had for its guest speaker on the occasion of Lincoln's birthday, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, the last of the major generals of the northern army. After the dinner at which he had delivered a most inspiring and thoroughly sympathetic address upon the life of the Great Emancipator, Sickles joined a party of a half dozen, of which I was privileged to be one, for a further intimate discussion of the subject of the evening's address.

He then told us the following story in tones at once intense and reverential: On the opening day of the battle of Gettysburg, July 1, '63, he, Sickles, was in command of the III Corps of Meade's army, located on the Union Left; and while leading his men in the peach orchard sector he was severely wounded. So serious was his injury regarded by the field surgeons that immediate removal to a hospital in Washington was deemed necessary. Accordingly, a locomotive and single car were requisitioned for the journey to the capital, where he arrived shortly before midnight. He had no sooner been settled on a cot in the hospital than Lincoln himself appeared, wearing a shawl wrapped about his tall form and with the typical "stove-pipe" hat of the period.

After inquiring solicitously for the General's condition and expressing great concern for his welfare, the President, with evidence of the greatest anxiety, inquired as to the situation on the battlefield. As the first day's action at Gettysburg was on the whole unfavorable to the Northern forces, the General's reply was anything but encouraging. Lee's army had made substantial headway in driving back the Union forces. As the significance of the news broke upon Lincoln, the General said he had never witnessed so intense a look of anguish, of almost utter despair, as appeared on the President's face. For a moment he seemed as one stunned by an irresistible blow. Then, apparently entirely forgetful of the presence of another, he slipped from his chair onto his knees beside the hospital cot and in tones of unmistakable sincerity poured out his troubled sense to God. It was a prayer both of supplication and of complete self-surrender. He told his Heavenly Father of his own inability to save the nation; he had done all that mortal man could do, and now if the nation was to be saved to fulfill its destiny, God must save it.

Poignantly, pleadingly, he thus sought divine aid, laying bare his deepest thought, his most intense emotions to the Father whom he veritably believed not only heard his message, but who would come to humanity's need in this great crisis. For a considerable time he remained at prayer, until it seemed he had received his answer. Calm and deep assurance appeared on his countenance where only anxiety and stress had been seated. Then, satisfied and spiritually illumined as it appeared, he rose, again expressed his concern for the General's welfare, and quietly withdrew.

That Lincoln was not a member of an evangelical church has been used as evidence against him. Who could have been present at the scene General Sickles had witnessed and retain the slightest uncertainty as to the deep religious spirit with which Lincoln was imbued! With him religion was something much greater than ritual or dogma. Through the troubled years of his great service to humanity, he proved constantly both by word and deed that he had a Father in Heaven to whom he could go for aid with firm conviction that he would receive it.

Lizzie York Case has written these words:

> There is no unbelief:
> For thus by day and night unconsciously
> The heart lives by the faith lips may deny,
> God knoweth why.

Lincoln not only was possessed of unshakable faith, but he frequently proclaimed it. Yes, Lincoln was religious, deeply religious, in the highest and best sense.

ALBERT F. GILMORE

Five Thousand Miles of Undefended Border

Book News of the Day

ALL this talk of "over a century of peace between United States and Canada," "five thousand miles of undefended border," "good will and neighborly understanding," heard wherever citizens of the two countries foregather in public, may sound a bit fulsome and banal to present-day audiences who take such things for granted. War over the border is preposterous.

This is as it should be. The will to peace is the best assurance of peace. But it should not be founded upon blind faith, financial investments or mere sentimentality. It should not be just taken for granted. Better that it be known why it obtains, the difficult and perilous problems that had to be met and solved first, the structure upon which it now rests. Then, and only then, can the individual citizen of both countries truly appreciate his heritage of peace and protect his thinking against the evil subtleties that would destroy it.

Because this knowledge is clearly and impersonally set forth by James Morton Callahan, one of the foremost authorities on American diplomatic history, in AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY IN CANADIAN RELATIONS (New York: Macmillan. $4), this volume should be read and pondered by Canadians and Americans alike. From the first "problems of the revolution" to "the latest era of easier adjustment" this work covers every difference of opinion as between the two countries since either of them has existed as a nation.

When one realizes how much of ignorance and greed and bitter animosity marked the early deliberations of the joint representatives of Great Britain and the United States, one may feel grateful surprise over the final results. No one has more reason for gratitude than the Canadian. As a more or less innocent bystander during the Revolutionary War and, to him, the more perilous diplomatic wrangling that followed, he stood to lose everything and gain nothing. On one side was the new Republic, arrogant with victory, demanding everything that it had failed to get by war, even to the cession of all the remaining British colonies; on the other side was an absentee landlord who had small interest in his remaining estates and certainly had no intention of renewing the war on account of them.

So the Canadian, largely old French and new Loyalist, saw the northern boundary of the United States looping around great sections of what is now Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, reaching up to the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes and taking in Illinois and the country on the Ohio and eventually Oregon—all country explored and to some extent occupied by his people.

The English viewpoint was expressed by Richard Champion when he declared that this ceded territory had no intrinsic value to Great Britain and that the latter would have been benefited if Canada (Quebec and Ontario) and Nova Scotia had been ceded in exchange for the Newfoundland and Labrador fisheries!

The same kind of ignorance and indifference endured until "cession" became "annexation" and was largely influential in Canadians coming to their own rescue and uniting their scattered strength in Confederation.

Thanks to the existing instruments for peace, to reciprocal trade agreements, to increasingly close social and business relationships, the similarity of aims and ideals, the United States and Canada have abundant reason for the faith that is in them for an abiding peace. But, lest we forget, we do well to refresh our minds with the past as reviewed by Professor Callahan.

L. R.

Could It Happen in England?

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

H. B. E.'s sweeping generalization in his column "Economics in the News" of January 27, that "not one of the major strikes now raging in the United States would be tolerated in Britain" requires a little further explanation. Take the automobile strike, for example, which is interpreted as coercion of "minorities by majorities." I am inclined to agree that this strike could not occur in England, but not for the reason given. The valuable facts offered by H. B. E. himself supply another answer. Automobile plants are already so rigidly unionized in England that a strike for union recognition would be almost unthinkable. As H. B. E. says, British public opinion has come to accept the labor movement. Refusal of a Mr. Sloan in Great Britain to deal with workers or to answer a summons by a Cabinet officer to a parley would be quite out of the question. Public opinion simply would not countenance it. The workers in the Ford plant in River Rouge are not organized; in the Ford British plant they are: that is the essential difference.

To vary H. B. E.'s generalization with another, just as sweeping, I suppose there is hardly a factory in America which could be put down in Great Britain without a strike overnight, if open shop policies were followed.

The British Trade Disputes Act of 1927 may be an excellent thing. But it presupposes a condition of unionization which does not exist in the United States. It is a policeman to keep order between parties of equal strength. But there are more unionists in Great Britain today, I find, than in the United States, a country twice as large. The Trade Disputes Act requires as a condition precedent, universal collective bargaining. England has it; America hasn't. To suggest that the United States needs such an act seems to me to put the cart before the horse. Probably H. B. E. would be the first to agree. What America needs is effective collective bargaining.

ANGLOPHILE

Washington, D. C.

The Wide Horizon

A Stitch in Neutrality—

By James T. Shotwell

[Excerpts From Address Before the Conference on the Cause and Cure of War, Chicago]

THE peace movement in the United States is today confronted with its gravest crisis since the United States rejected the entry into the League of Nations. There is a large and influential movement in the country to bind us to a new covenant, this time with ourselves, which, if adopted, might easily prove disastrous both for the cause of peace and for the country itself.

I refer to the effort to make of neutrality a legally binding system of isolation from all chance of danger of foreign war by a rigid system of prohibitions upon our trade with foreign nations when they are at war. The extreme proposals for this legislation would deny us any liberty of action in time of crisis and its scope is so wide as to cover almost every section of our economic life. I refer to the system of indiscriminate mandatory neutrality legislation. . . .

When the country awakens to the full significance of what is now proposed, I fear that there may be a reaction against even the peace movement itself and that the system of prohibitions enacted under the name of neutrality may be swept away like the Eighteenth Amendment and leave us not only politically weakened but morally disunited. If that should occur at a time when a major war actually breaks out, then I fear that all our high purposes and our long and unremitting endeavor may be swept away in a tidal wave of protest. . . .

The chief fact in Europe today, the one that dominates all others, is the rearmament of Germany. In the first place, it dominates German economy to the extent that everything else must yield to this one major industry. The entire foreign trade of the country is made tributary to the securing of raw materials for munitions. In the second place, Germany's neighbors must follow suit. . . .

* * *

Now the chief fact that the World War laid bare in this regard is that the raw materials for war included almost everything. There is no longer any distinction between contraband and non-contraband in all that comes from farm or mine. Cotton is high explosive; copper is one of the chief necessities for armaments. Let us, therefore, take these two as symbols of a long list of other staple commodities. A moment's thought will show that any responsible statesman in Europe today, intent upon maintaining security for his country, must make sure of a supply of cotton or copper.

This means that he must make sure of these articles now; it is part of the process of preparedness. This means that he must turn to countries from which the supply will be available in time of war, and he must therefore make his arrangements with Brazil, let us say, for cotton, and African Katanga for copper, and doing so cut off our peacetime market upon which we have to base the prosperity and livelihood of a large section of our country. This movement is already taking place in anticipation of the threat that lies behind some of the proposals for neutrality legislation today. In view of the distress and poverty in our southern cotton fields today, can you imagine what a protest will rise against such measures as those proposed when the full import of them becomes known? For I have taken only two of a number of important industries which would suffer heavily, if indeed they were not brought to the verge of ruin, if this proposed legislation were enacted. . . .

I am inclined to doubt whether there is any real danger of this extremist legislation being enacted, but it seems to me quite clear that the peace movement in its own interest should definitely dissociate itself from such an extreme proposal.

* * *

There is, however, another fallacy in the proposed legislation which seems at present to have a large chance of enactment, and that is the mandatory principle which allows the President the least possible amount of discretion in applying the law. He is to treat both or all belligerents alike. . . . It would be an open invitation to any militaristic aggressor to proceed with his aggression if he knew that there was no possible chance of the United States aiding the victim in any way whatever. . . . Proclamation of moral indifference to moral issues throughout the world is an incitation to violence or the threat of it. . . .

The only workable solution for this problem seems still to be that which the Committee of the National Peace Conference proposed a year ago in the suggested re-draft of the neutrality act. We inserted in it an escape clause which reads:

> If the President shall find that one or more of the belligerent countries was attacked in contravention of the provisions of the Pact of Paris, and if such finding is concurred in by a majority of the other non-belligerent countries parties to said Pact, he shall so advise the Congress, and, with its consent, he may revoke his embargo proclamations issued under this Act in respect to such country or countries so attacked and the provisions hereof shall thereupon cease to apply in respect to such country or countries.

This still seems to me a necessary measure of safety for ourselves as well as for the furtherance of peace throughout the world.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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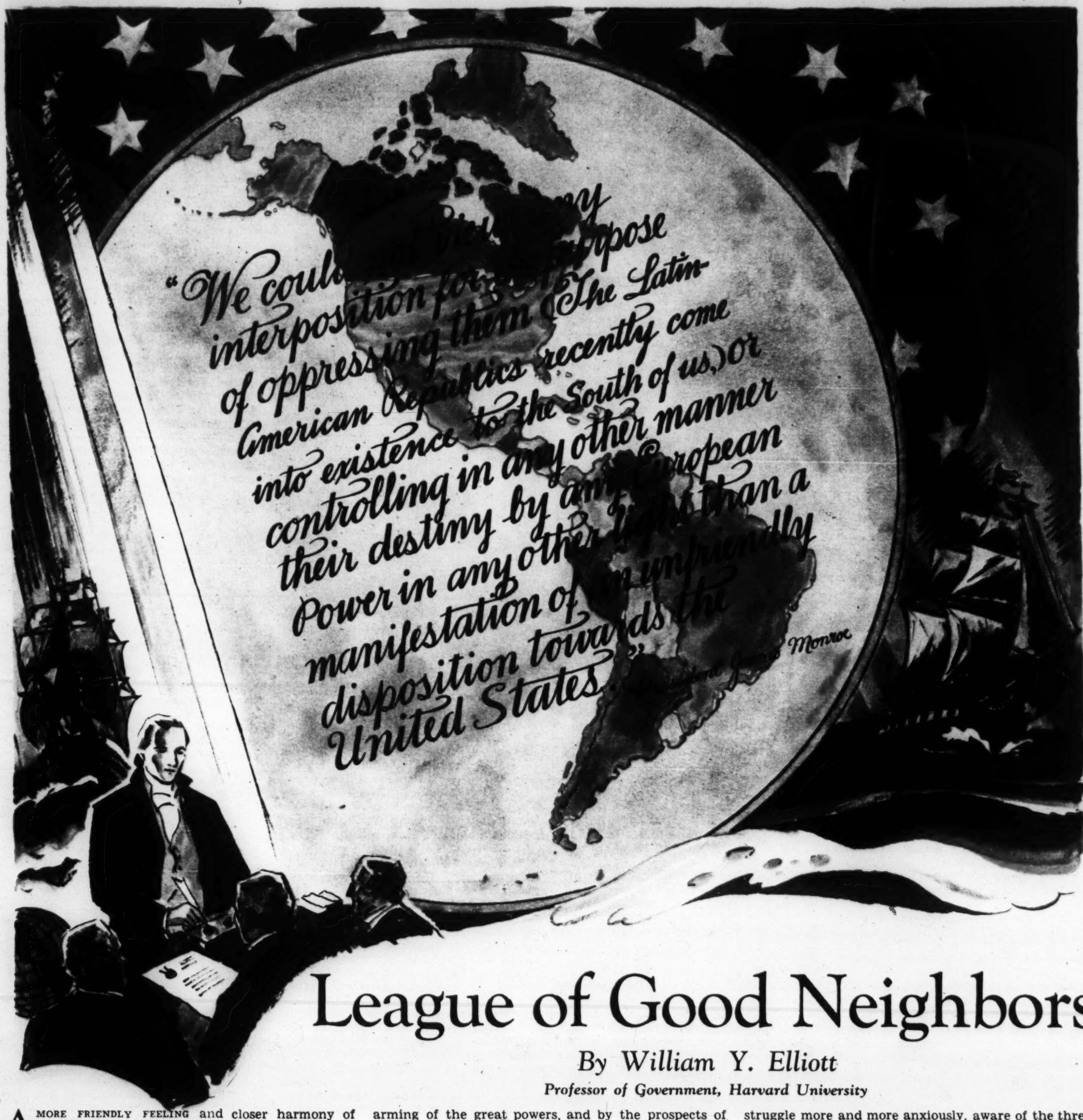
"We could ... interposition ... of oppressing them ... American Republics ... into existence ... controlling in any ... their destiny by ... Power in any other ... manifestation of ... disposition towards ... United States ...
Monroe

League of Good Neighbors

By William Y. Elliott

Professor of Government, Harvard University

A MORE FRIENDLY FEELING and closer harmony of policy among American nations will be the real fruits of the Buenos Aires Conference. But the tangible results of the conference also included three major peace treaties, a declaration of principles, and a score or more of resolutions and agreements bent on bringing the Americas into closer cultural and economic relations.

The major treaties include one which makes any threat to peace in the Americas a matter of collective concern and joint action. This is the Monroe Doctrine —new style. Consultative action on neutrality policies, the sale of armaments and a non-intervention agreement round out the achievements of this conference.

How welcome is such an encouragement to hope for peace at the opening of a new year. All over the world men were feeling the tension created by the rapid arming of the great powers, and by the prospects of trouble not yet passed in China. Japan and Germany still appear to be preparing for war against communism, a threat to which Russia is not blind.

The intervention of Germany in Spain's civil war becomes ever more open and determined. Russia, too, continues to supply the government forces in Barcelona and Madrid with arms and other aid. Then France and England concluded that they can no longer watch with indifference the sending of German regular army troops by tens of thousands into Spain.

It is as if a new Thirty Years' War were commencing in Spain—that unhappy country in which, as hundreds of years ago in Germany, the contestants are backed by outside powers until the whole country resembles a battle royal. It is a new cockpit of Europe Neither Fascists nor Communists can afford to allow their sides in Spain to be defeated. England is watching this struggle more and more anxiously, aware of the threat of a German-controlled Spain to her French ally, and threatened in a vital link of her Empire, the Mediterranean.

The setting, therefore, is not entirely unlike that period which, just 113 years ago, called forth the historic pronouncement of President James Monroe, now known as the Monroe Doctrine. At that time the Americas were fearful of Russia, not as the cradle of crusading communism, but because of the Tsar's territorial design on the whole Pacific coast—which the United States was fortunately able to localize to Alaska. Today, the Fascist powers have no such immediate designs on South American states as had the Holy Alliance then. But they are trying desperately, and with some success, to extend German or Italian influence over South American states, notably Brazil and

Janet M. Cummings—Brown Brothers, Photo

CARÁCAS, VENEZUELAN CAPITAL

The Ports of the Country Were Blockaded in 1902 by German Warships to Force Recognition of Certain Claims, but the Blockade Was Lifted When the United States Showed Its Disposition to Require Observance of the Monroe Doctrine

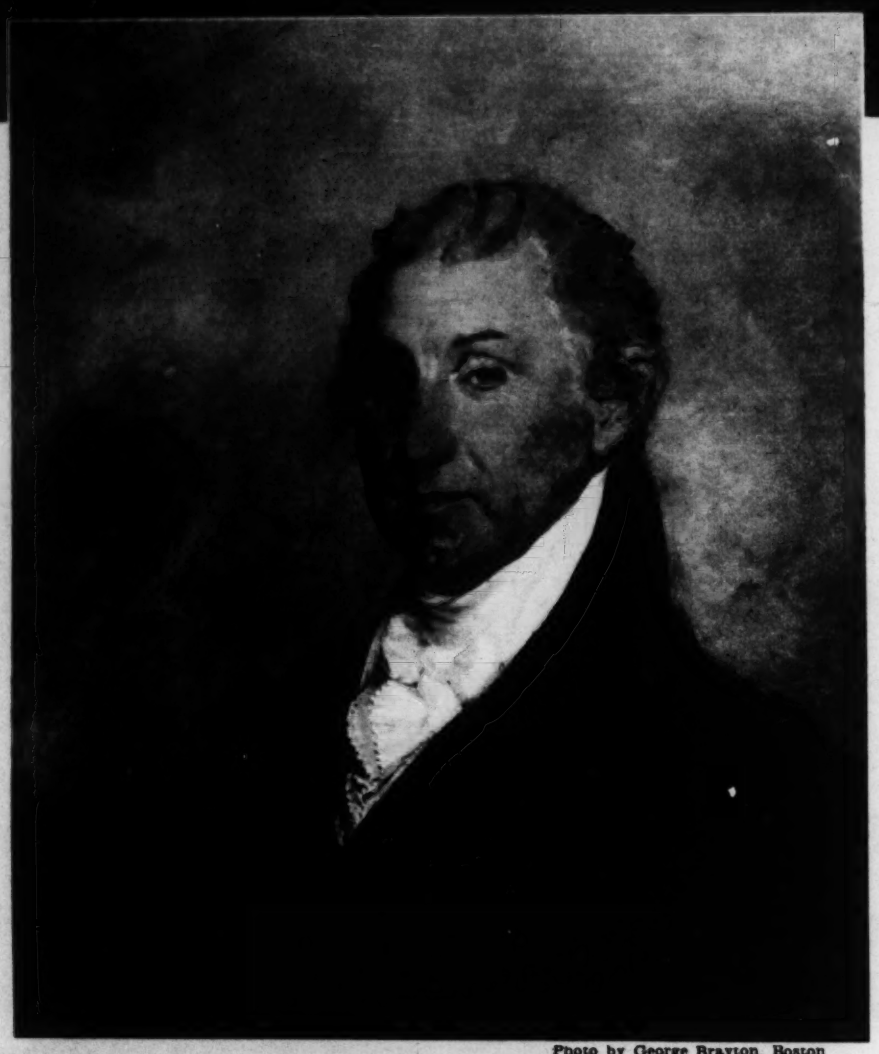

Photo by George Brayton, Boston

PRESIDENT JAMES MONROE

Gilbert Stuart's Portrait of the Fifth President of the United States, in Office From 1817 to 1825

Chile. Japan, too, has been planting economic units and even colonies in South America.

Today, Great Britain is not assisting the new turn of the Monroe Doctrine as George Canning, then British Prime Minister, over a century ago put the notion of a declaration of American protection against Europe into the heads of John Quincy Adams and Mr. Monroe. Rather, today, Great Britain is anxiously trying to hold fast all South America to the League of Nations, and to prevent the adoption of any neutrality policy which would deprive her of the support of friendly countries, *particularly the Argentine*. The Argentine has, one must note, led the fight against tying her own hands by agreements such as many other Latin-American states wish.

What was the original Monroe Doctrine? It was expressed in the classic words of President Monroe:

> "*We could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them* [the Latin-American republics newly come into existence to the south of us], *or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States.*"

For well over a century this protective gesture by the United States has stood without a substantial challenge. Land-hungry European powers looked elsewhere for their colonies. South and Central America and the whole Caribbean area have been left to work out their own destinies in peace, or at least in freedom from foreign intervention.

For most of that period it would be untrue to say that the Monroe Doctrine, though it was a solemn warning by the United States to Europe not to meddle with the Americas, rested solely on our own strength. It rested quite as much on the back of the British fleet. For England had helped to launch the doctrine, unobtrusively as always, and she supported it. George Canning, speaking to the House of Commons 110 years ago, said:

"It would have been disingenuous, indeed, not to admit that the entry of [a foreign] army into Spain was in a certain sense a disparagement—an affront to the pride—a blow to the feelings of England. But was it necessary that we blockade Cadiz? [How contemporary a ring that has!] No, I looked another way—I sought the materials of compensation in another hemisphere . . . called the New World into existence to redress the balance of the old."

* *

During the nineteenth century, the Monroe Doctrine rested as much upon British support as upon our own. But only in a few instances was it tested. Europe was too troubled to challenge the United States, backed by the British fleet. Just after the Civil War the United States had to deal with the "Emperor" Maximilian in Mexico, who was, with French help, setting up a puppet state on our southern boundary. But Napoleon III backed down very quickly when he was faced both by complications in Europe and by an American army at that time the strongest in the world.

The next testing came in Cleveland's Administration, in the Venezuela dispute, over the boundary between Venezuela and Great Britain. Secretary Olney's blatant way of twisting the lion's tail in 1895 echoed for many years:

> "Today, the United States is practically sovereign on this continent and its fiat is law upon the subjects to which it confines its interposition."

Luckily, Great Britain was in no mood to force the issue and accepted settlement by arbitration—which she won on most of the issues submitted.

Theodore Roosevelt, often humorously called Roosevelt the First, used to "speak softly and carry a big stick," according to his own words. If we can believe his own account of a dubious incident, Venezuela was protected once more by an American fleet—against Germany this time, when Germany was bent on collecting debts. Arbitration again settled the issue.

The collection of debts (at least, of debts owed to Europe) by armed force appeared to be ruled out, as parts of the Monroe Doctrine. This principle, called after a great South American jurist the Calvo doctrine, with its Drago corollary, has now been fully affirmed by the Buenos Aires Conference.

But, back in 1901, United States action implied added responsibility. Theodore Roosevelt promised the use of international police power "against" chronic wrongdoing or an impotence which results in a general loosening of the ties of civilized society. That meant, in practice, intervention by the United States. The "Big Stick" policy produced the recognition of Panama after what looked suspiciously like an engineered revolution against Colombia. It riveted the Platt Amendment on Cuba. President Taft's discipleship begot Secretary Knox's "Dollar Diplomacy." The landing of marines in the Caribbean area became common.

* *

President Wilson's changed policy inaugurated a trend which we have pursued ever since. He relaxed the hold which we had maintained on Haiti and Nicaragua, though he still tried to make the Latin-American countries "safe for democracy" by using non-recognition as a club with which to beat the dictators. President Franklin D. Roosevelt has refused to be either policeman or judge. By the repeal of the Platt Amendment binding Cuba to the United States, and by the total evacuation of marines from the Caribbean countries, he served notice on Latin-America that he intended to be "a good neighbor."

The Buenos Aires Conference reaped the fruit of seeds sowed at Montevideo in 1933. Secretary Hull, at Montevideo, went far to gain the good will of our suspicious neighbors to the south. Hereafter, he explained to them, any policing would have to be a joint affair.

This is the historical evolution of the Monroe Doctrine up to the Christmas Conference at Buenos Aires. It had ceased to be a unilateral responsibility of the United States alone, but on the other hand the American nations had not agreed to act collectively in its support. We had renounced the burden of policing it, though we still assumed the role of a defender of the territorial integrity of the Americas.

The triumph of our diplomacy at Buenos Aires consisted in persuading the South American nations—many of them now great world powers—to turn the Monroe Doctrine into a two-way—indeed, a 20-way—pact. Every American nation, save Canada, agreed to "co-ordinate and implement" the existing network of peace treaties which bind them, by consulting together in the event that peace was endangered on the Western Hemisphere, even by the outbreak of hostilities elsewhere. That means that the United States has obtained valuable underwriting of its own safety and its own efforts to maintain peace. For consultative pacts are about as far as modern nations will or can go toward guaranteeing collective action. And Pan-America, without attempting to hamper the League of Nations or to create a rival League of the Americas, has served notice on the world that it stands together for peace.

It was that which President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull were attempting to accomplish. The import of their words was felt in Europe, too. For President Roosevelt still stands, as this country does, against the aggressor who unleashes war upon our world. Specifically and significantly including Canada, he proclaimed that the people of the Americas "wish to lead their own lives free from desire of conquest and free from fear of conquest."

* * *

To that end "all instrumentalities for the maintenance of peace must be consolidated and reinforced. We cannot countenance aggression from wheresoever it may come." He reiterated the faith of the Americas in "the democratic form of representative government" as "the goal of all the American republics." Undoubtedly this was aimed as much at European and oriental ears as at South American. The President's words were impressively followed by Secretary Hull's patient diplomacy and his magnificent closing speech to the conference.

Behind the front of Pan-Americanism, then, our statesmen were building not only barriers against European pulls on America—pulls toward that fratricidal struggle which threatens to cleave the Old World into warring halves—Right and Left. They were building a New World to redress once more the balance of the Old: "Nascitur novus ordo." "A plague on both your houses," they would say, in an American chorus, to the fascists and the communists of the Old World.

As for the League of Nations, instead of being weakened, it may well be strengthened by this new version of the Monroe Doctrine. For the nations of the Americas agree to consult not only in case of war or the threat of war among themselves, or within an American state, but in case of a war anywhere which may endanger the peace of the Americas.

The numerous other resolutions which were passed will help to create greater mutual understanding. But the Pact to Co-ordinate and Implement Existing Treaties of Peace among the American nations brings the United States back into world affairs as a great power, under the aegis of the Monroe Doctrine.

Saving Britain's Seacoast

Where the Waves Threaten to Wash the Land Away in Some Places, Motorists and Bungalow Colonies Bore From Within, and Friends of Natural Beauty Are Rising to Its Defense

By Harold Hobson

WE LOOKED OUT FROM the beach at Aldeburgh in Suffolk at the chill, gray German ocean one biting winter morning. At a conference in Torquay shortly before, the Council for the Preservation of Rural England had made a stirring call for a nation-wide movement to protect the beauty of the English coast line from the dangers that beset it. Now we had come down to look at the field of action —or at least a part of it—on the spot.

Meanwhile, it was encouraging to know that in the southern part of the country, at any rate, the struggle was being carried on successfully. The South Regional Planning Committee in Devonshire administers an area of 420,000 acres, the largest statutory planning scheme in Great Britain. It covers the greatest part of Dartmoor, those famous moors that give such a wild and fierce beauty to the interior of Devon, as well as the coast around Torquay. The old-world village of Cockington, near Torquay, with its thatched cottages and smithy, is thus preserved, as also is Torre Abbey, which has one of the finest tithe barns in the country.

Mr. Ralegh Phillpotts, of the Devon branch of the council, is able to state that from the Cornish boundary to the border of Dorset all the coast land is under some form of control which will prevent its unwise or unaesthetic exploitation for economic purposes. Further, negotiations are in train between the owner and Brigham Town Council with regard to the preservation of Berry Head, that fine red sandstone cliff, backed by the blue of Dartmoor, whose loveliness was praised by no less a person than Napoleon Bonaparte. Not quite such striking progress has been made on the north coast of Devonshire, but there also much constructive activity has occurred. On the Cornish border, two public-spirited landowners are doing a great deal to protect their area, and from Barnstaple bay to the Somerset boundary it is hoped that similar success may be achieved.

* * *

These are great things. The north Devon coast stands out to sea in magnificent cliffs, and in the south many coves and bays invite the entrance of an ocean of almost Mediterranean blue. In no part of England has the coast line a finer or more diversified beauty, and it is a matter of intense gratification that Devonshire people are determined that none of its loveliness shall be spoiled. Nevertheless, Devon's gallant endeavor does not solve the problem of the coast line, though it suggests how it should be tackled. The South Regional scheme, as has been said, embraces 420,000 acres; but the vastness of the enterprise in front of the British people can be seen from the fact that the coast line extends for no fewer than 1800 miles.

There is every reason why this enterprise should be entered on immediately and with determination. The coast is of historic, aesthetic and human interest. The old quay wall of Lyme Regis, that tiny Dorset town associated with the name of Jane Austen, is today almost exactly as it was when the Duke of Monmouth landed on it in 1685, in his abortive attempt to gain the throne of England from his uncle, James II. The whole sweep of Carmarthen bay in Wales is commanded from the promenade at Tenby, and the sands at Pendine, to the delight of children, extend for six miles. In literature, too, the coast is famous. Tennyson's "Idylls of the King" have made Tintagel celebrated throughout the world, and Bideford is the Westward Ho! of Charles Kingsley's novel of Elizabethan days.

It is unthinkable that the coast, which is thus bound up with many memories and splendors, should be allowed to fall to ruin. Yet, if it is to be satisfactorily preserved, the time for action is now.

The coast is attacked from before, by the sea, and from behind, by men. At or near Aldeburgh, both aspects of the matter can be observed and studied. As we gazed over the beach, the raging white horses of the sea looked as though they were charging the land. In fact, that is what they are doing; and they charge it not ineffectively. Hereabouts on the Suffolk coast erosion takes place quickly. The land is vanishing into the water.

The moot hall of Aldeburgh used to be in the middle of the town; now it is on the seashore. In neighboring Dunwich, in historic time, half a dozen churches have been swallowed by the encroaching ocean. Measures to deal with this problem are being taken wherever the land is so threatened. On the whole, it is estimated that England gains more land from the sea every year than she gives up to it—though not, of course, in the same places.

It is the human attack which is the more serious. To the south of us was Aldeburgh—to the north, about a mile and a half away, a village that I did not recognize. I looked it up on the map, but could see no record of it. Our curiosity whetted, we drove along the coast road until we arrived at this strange, uncharted place. The first thing we saw was a large, pseudo-Tudor building, which turned out to be the almshouse. Untidy wooden shacks, with no one living in them, were littered about. They had wooden sides, tarpaulin roofs and stone chimneys. There were a few more ambitious buildings, but these also were empty, and the paint was peeling off their doors. A damp, dank, melancholy, deserted air hung over the whole ill-planned place. It was one of those bungalow villages that are growing up in numerous beauty spots on the English coast, which are inhabited only for a couple of summer months each year, and which consequently show little organized attempt at fitting in with the amenities of their situation.

* * *

This is typical of what landsmen in certain moods have done to the coast. Until a century ago, it was free from all attacks. With the invention of railways, the inland population began to flock to the seaside during the summer months, but they stayed in the spot where the railway put them down. Thus, flourishing coastal pleasure resorts came into being; the shores in between remained untouched. But the motorcar has ended all that; there is no part of the coast that is now permanently left in solitude. The red-roofed bungalow is potentially almost ubiquitous.

The farms and fishing villages of Devon and Cornwall suggest that when men are occupied in their daily avocations they fit into and harmonize with their surroundings. But how do the factories of the Midlands assort with this comfortable theory? Very well, then—suppose that the scheduled areas be given over to people in their hours of recreation. In effect, this is what has been done in Dovedale and some parts of the Lake District, which remain among the loveliest parts of Britain. But this is precisely the practice that has riddled certain stretches of the south coast with red-roofed and strident bungalows.

Yet some measure of agreement can be arrived at. A Ribbon Development Act for the sea frontage is desirable, which would keep an open strip of land along the whole 1800 miles of English seacoast. This suggestion was put forward at the C. P. R. E.'s conference, and it was recognized as an excellent beginning to a work which future generations would regard with deepest gratitude.

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ODDICOMBE BEACH FROM BABBACOMBE DOWN, TORQUAY, DEVON
Part of the Lovely Devon Coast Which Is to Be Kept Unspoiled

Dorien Leigh

COCKINGTON VILLAGE IN DEVONSHIRE
To Be Permanently Preserved as a Rural Beauty Spot

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VILLAGE FORGE AND SMITHY AT COCKINGTON
This Place Near Torquay Has an Atmosphere of Other Days

Flowers for Wintertime

The Indoor Garden, Small but Colorful, Is a Compensation for Freezing Temperatures, Bringing Brightness and Fragrance Into the Home at Small Cost During Cold Months

By Millicent J. Taylor

THE WIND HOWLS around the eaves of our cottage and drifts snow in a thickening blanket over the sleeping garden. It is February, and our windows look out upon a white world, through which millions of relentless flakes swirl from a leaden sky. Yet indoors, a flower "border" achieves the fragrance of perpetual summer. Azaleas and cyclamen splash their color against the whites and grays beyond the window; sturdy stalks of hyacinth and dainty freesia delicately perfume the room with spring.

To our grandmothers, "house plants" usually meant a few geraniums, begonias, flowering maples, and perhaps a cactus lined up before a sunny window; or a metal-stepped plant stand of these same reliables in the dining-room bay; or even a "conservatory," where the rubber plant and the night-blooming cereus were highly prized wonders and the parrot and the cat were local monarchs. But today, while we seek to maintain our house plants with the same skill our grandmothers knew, our indoor garden is as changed from all this as is the "outdoor living room" of our summer garden from the prim, round flower beds that had our grandmother's care.

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For today our house plants are part of an indoor landscape. It may consist only of a patented plant-filled metal shelf that widens the window sill, a bracket or two from which exquisitely colored bowls or hanging baskets send down graceful sprays of ivy, and a glass shelf halfway up the window to hold its quota of colored glass bottles and a few choice cacti. Or it may be a beautifully arranged bulb garden with shiny green ivy trained up the window.

Again, it may have the sound of running water—a small fountain and a broad expanse of glass, a garden that rivals in color and fragrance anything summer could offer. But essentially it has design. Step into any of the better plant shops these days and see the wealth of aids for the indoor "landscape architect." Bowls of delightful shapes and colors, strawberry jars, large and small, boat-shaped vases for cacti and ferns, brackets of all kinds, glass balls for vines that will grow in water, terrariums—to say nothing of a host of books on house plants and their care.

The jolly thing about these indoor gardens is that they don't demand fat incomes. One can actually, these days, pick up the better-known plants in the Five-'n'-Ten, and most florists have inexpensive versions of the more unusual. They do, however, demand loving care if they are to reward one with a real "garden" during blustery winter days. But how worth it!

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The secret is to study the needs of each plant. All should not be watered alike. Some need more light or lower temperatures than others. Humidity is essential to some. Of course, if one's window space is limited, or one's home atmosphere dry and hot, plants that suit these conditions must be sought. If there is poor light and one is not content with certain ferns and the usual sansevieria and aspidistra that can stand dryness and lack of sun, one might investigate the sun lamps under which many flowering plants have been proved to thrive. Or, of course, one might stick to terrariums.

Terrariums are really fun. To some people they are a hobby. There are even terrarium shows. And they are a boon to the girl who has only a north window or the woman who likes her apartment warmer than most plants can stand. They are like aquariums with glass roofs—only, instead of aquatics and goldfish, they are compact, well-designed little gardens. An inverted glass fish bowl over a pie plate will make one. Rich soil, real plants, a path, a bridge, deliciously soft moss that blooms: the terrarium is a complete garden under glass, self-contained, "self-basting," so to speak. Once the right growing conditions are established within this marvelous miniature garden, or desert, or jungle, or woodland dell, the glass cover maintains them while the plants thrive. One terrarium in the window (not in steady sun, however) makes a delightful accent, too, among potted plants.

Window Arranged by Hoffman Conservatories, Cambridge, Mass. Color Photo by Arnold E. Peterson.

FLOWERING PLANTS FLOURISH IN A SPACIOUS, SUNNY WINDOW
Here Azaleas, Cyclamen, Begonias and a Primrose Splash Their Brilliant Blooms Against the Green of Ivy, Ferns and Two Varieties of Philodendron

And while we are on terrariums, the miniature scene in a pottery bowl, similar to the "Japanese table gardens" of yesteryear, are with us in renewed numbers. They can be large or small, but the low bowl should be interesting in shape and color, with a tiny bridge over a stream or a wee cottage to dramatize the scene it holds. For plants, gather up a few that hobnob well as to looks and conditions—a cactus, some of the sedums, a tiny Crassula arborescens, some ferns and a bit of moss. Flowering plants can be included, too, but they must be in scale.

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If you have a spacious, sunny window, air-conditioning, an even temperature (not too hot), you can raise almost any of the flowering plants. But lacking most of these conditions, you must make selections. Only, it is worth the effort to have something—for it is sweet to care for a dependent growing thing, and to learn that it actually expresses companionship.

If you are of the Busy People, yet have a flair for collecting things, a cactus collection is right down your alley. I don't know why cacti are so appealing. I believe it is their humor. They seem the most whimsical of all plants. A few years ago I had never owned a cactus of any sort, and saw no special merit in them. Just queer, said I. Then one day, at a benefit "Garden Shop," I emerged dutifully with a purchase—a small barrel cactus in a yellow bowl. Well, try it, and see if you can help being intrigued by the quaint thing inside of five or ten minutes. Later, I added several more, each one as loved as the others.

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They take little care and reward one hugely with their whimsical shapes, interesting gray-greens and surprising habits. A dash of imagination, and contemplating them, one treads an expanse of sand under a desert sky. Some of them flower in breath-taking beauty. My Christmas cactus, once a slip in Norway, and given me in a languishing state by a friend who loved it, is in its sixth week of pendant pink blossoms —a perennial winter glory.

A neighbor of mine, blessed with what used to be known as a "sun-porch" has a cactus collection worth exclaiming over. Glass shelves at intervals divide each window space, and the gray-green varieties—an amazing number and looking so happy in artistic pottery containers — accented here and there by blue glass bottles, delineate a fascinating and beautiful window pattern. But even a wee cactus collection is fun.

There is still time this year to raise a spring bulb garden indoors. Paper white narcissus can be started in pebbles and water anytime, and other bulb plants, already started, can be purchased. Potting soil is provided by some florists especially for raising the flaming amaryllis, golden narcissus, freesias, calla lilies and hyacinths. Bulb fiber, a dry substance, is a handy thing for apartment dwellers and busy people. It is easy to work with and will support spring sweetness such as lilies-of-the-valley and Roman hyacinths. Do have precious little oxalis, too, in buttercup yellow, lavender or pink. And if you feel experimental, try a heliotrope-colored hyacinth in a rose-colored hyacinth glass in water only.

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In your house-plant garden you will have as a foundation some of the well-known favorites—primulas, geraniums, begonias, Boston fern, cyclamen, the kentia or thatch palm, draecena, the foliage plants, the vines like English ivy, colea, wandering Jew, vinca, and in their season the Thanksgiving, Christmas and Easter plants.

But do you know the blue-eyed African violet? A bright little thing. Saintpaulia is its real name. Have you room for an English primrose? They mean spring and poetry. Have you ever met the gracefully branching grape-ivy, utterly charming in hanging bowls and co-operative under even adverse conditions. Passion vine, some of the sedums, bird's nest fern and Norway pine are other unusuals. There are gay little peppers, lemon trees, gorgeous azaleas, plumed astilbe — and if you care to raise roses or gardenias they, too, provide thrilling surprises in the window garden.

In fact if you are of an experimental turn of mind the possibilities of the indoor gardener are vast. Slipping and dividing plants, you live in each day's discovery and envision a bevy of potted glories. Don't be too dashed, though, if your benighted friends see in all your precious experiments only a row of naked twigs deep in sand. One year my indoor garden was all "experiments." I never had more fun, nor less worth seeing. The devastating remarks of my friends at these rows of bleak boxes and pots, straggly stems, lonesome leaves, have made me exercise restraint ever since. Experiments now are banished to the kitchen and odd corners. But to the budding horticulturist they remain "teacher's pets."

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There is the woman who sprouted all sorts of rooty vegetables—sweet potatoes, beets, carrots — even onions. That is a lark. One can raise nasturtiums and morning glories, too. A friend gave me a blue pea of the Nile with the highly specious claim of having descended from one found in a mummy case, and I raised that. Was it exciting when the little thing struggled into deep gentian blue! Yes, experiments are worth the time and effort. Later, too, if you live among the chimney pots, you might do as Londoners do — have a roof garden outside the window. A vast amount of gardening can be done in a window box just outside or in a sheltered sunny place on the roof.

One more thing. In designing that winter garden beyond which the February snows may drift and the March winds howl, how about including the outdoor birds in your picture? A feeding station or two outside, will treble the loveliness of your garden indoors. Fragrance, color, the companionship of flowers and plants, the beauty of a well-patterned indoor "border," and just outside the daily visits of grateful little birds living on your bounty and you will say—Let winter bluster!

10,000 Miles to See the Sun

Out to the Remote Orenburg Steppes a Group of American Astronomers and Natural Scientists Were Convoyed, Under Care of the Soviet Government, to Study Last Summer's Eclipse

By Jackson H. Cook

SUN-SEEKERS GO TO Florida, California and the French Riviera during the winter months, but few have traveled 10,000 miles for a two-minute glimpse of the sun. Yet that is what was done last summer by a group of astronomers and natural scientists from Harvard Univeristy and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The writer was a member of this group of 23 persons who journeyed to the steppes of central Asia to observe the total eclipse of the sun, best viewed from that remote location.

The group included not only men from the two institutions mentioned, but also representatives of the National Bureau of Standards, the American Museum of Natural History, Ohio State University, Rutgers University and Vassar College. Nine women traveled to Russia, also, as scientific investigators. Prof. Donald H. Menzel, astrophysicist of the Harvard College Observatory, was the leader of the expedition; and was assisted by his colleague, Prof. Joseph C. Boyce, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Not only did the expedition view the eclipse under almost perfect conditions, but it established most cordial relations with natural scientists of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and with officials of the Soviet Government, which gave the utmost co-operation to the group.

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Living and traveling accommodations for our large party, and transportation for the 10 tons of equipment we carried, were arranged by the Soviet Government, which took a great interest in the work. The government tourist agency handled all details, and two thirds of the expense involved was assumed by Moscow from a special fund set up to cover investigation of the eclipse.

This official interest in scientific endeavor was further illustrated by a German physicist now associated with a Russian institution.

"When we ask the government authorities for money for an instrument of a certain size and price," he said, "we have to show cause why a larger and more expensive one would not be better for our purpose."

Ak-Bulak (Aak-Boolaák), a town of some 9000 inhabitants in the autonomous Soviet republic of Kazakstan, an Asiatic Russian province, was chosen for the eclipse camp because it was easily accessible by railroad and because a survey made by the Russian Academy of Sciences indicated that weather conditions would be most favorable in this portion of the zone of totality.

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The nucleus of the Harvard-Technology group arrived in Ak-Bulak six weeks before the eclipse, in order that ample time would be available to assemble and adjust the many instruments. The railroad journey from Moscow occupied three days. South of the great Soviet metropolis we passed through fertile farming districts with great areas of dark, cultivated soil and broad fields of ripening wheat extending to the horizon. Slowly the character of the country changed, growing more wild as the arid southern regions were approached.

At first we saw only a few gulleys cut in hillsides by the recent spring torrents; then, as the country grew more rugged, the railroad right-of-way turned into river valleys and the evidences of soil erosion increased. The wheat fields became vast pasturelands, with herds of cattle roaming over them in the distance. The occasional villages seen from the train likewise changed in character. Wooden dwellings became fewer and their place was taken by adobe mud huts similar to those seen in the southwestern part of the United States. Some of the settlements in the pasture regions consisted of houses woven of rushes obtained along the banks of near-by rivers. Built with a circular floor plan and conical roofs, not more than 10 or 15 feet in diameter, they were the temporary homes of cattle-raising nomads.

Ak-Bulak is situated on the Orenburg Steppes, broad, gentle slopes at the extreme end of the Ural mountain range. Ages ago, the shimmering waters of the Caspian sea rolled over these hills, but its shores have receded until now they lie several hundred miles to the south. Once long camel caravans passed this way carrying spices from the oriental city of Tashkent, 1000 miles southeast of Ak-Bulak, to the European Russian city of Orenburg, on the Ural river, less than 100 miles to the north.

Over these slopes have wandered tribes of 100 nations, and on many of the summits can be distinguished the burial mounds of these tribes. The camp at which the astronomical work was to be carried out was located nearly nine miles from the town on one of these huge burial mounds, the work of the nomadic Chutes.

Our railroad siding was in the very center of the town, not more than 50 feet from the main line. On it were an international type sleeping car, an official car which provided combination living and dining quarters, and a baggage car converted for use by the group studying eclipse effects on radio transmission. A Russian-built Ford, or Gaz, was provided, complete with chauffeur, for transporting the astronomers to and from the eclipse camp, where preparations were started immediately on the foundations for the great eclipse cameras.

Photos by Courtesy of Harvard College Observatory

OUT TO SEE THE SUN ECLIPSED

The Flaming Corona, a Sight for Which the Party of Natural Scientists Traveled Many Miles, Is Shown Above as It Appeared Through a Six-Inch Coronal Telescope for a Few Seconds. The Map Shows the Part of the World Where the Party Had Its Base, While the Picture at the Left Is of Some Residents of the Vicinity Standing Beside a Typical Village Home

Wind velocities of 40 and 50 miles an hour were common over the wide, unrestricted areas of the steppes, so it was necessary to mount the large instruments on heavy brick piers extending several feet below the surface of the soil. The ground on which the camp was located was very difficult to excavate. Baked to an almost brick-like hardness by the intense heat of the desert sun, it resisted our attacks with discouraging stubbornness. A heavy crowbar driven into the soil with great effort would penetrate less than an inch and leave merely the indentation of its sharp point.

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The large Dowmetal boxes in which the eclipse cameras were mounted were raised to their final positions on the piers by a mixed group of Russians and Americans, Professor Menzel, with a Russian dictionary in one hand, directing the operations in two languages. Meanwhile, all the lesser instruments for the various associated researches were being prepared. To aid in the work, which at times included operations ordinarily attempted only in a fully equipped machine shop, the expedition was supplied with a complete assortment of essential tools, some of which were power-driven, and a small stock of materials that, with ingenuity, was made to suit several important but unforeseen needs.

Two gasoline-driven electric generators supplied light and power to all parts of the camp, making night operations possible. Dark rooms were necessary for loading the many cameras and for the eventual development of the eclipse films. One of these was improvised from a packing case by forcing adobe mud into the cracks and covering it with tar paper and heavy canvas. The resulting dark room was very presentable, but, unfortunately, only about four feet high. Hours of labor in this cramped space resulted in several stiff backs among the members of the party. Later, the Russian astronomers, who occupied a part of the mound on which our camp was built, erected a small frame house, which included a dark room for our use. The more exacting developing was carried on in this alternative dark room.

Despite this intense labor, which occupied the members of the party until within minutes of the actual eclipse, we found time to observe something of the manners and customs of the people in whose midst we were located. Ak-Bulak presents some strange contrasts. The modern agricultural machinery that is unloaded from freight cars at the railroad is drawn by camels to the collective farms near by. A few oxen and horses are used for draft purposes, but the padding camel is most in evidence.

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The scarcity of water during a large part of the year results in an almost treeless terrain. A few stunted trees grow near the river, and some have been raised in the municipal Park of Culture, but wood for construction purposes comes by way of the railroad from the north. All but a few of the houses in the town were built of mud, and the building operations, which seem to go on unceasingly, were interesing to watch. A large hole is dug and partially filled with water, after which straw and dirt are thrown back into the hole and mixed under the feet of the workmen or the hoofs of a horse until the correct consistency is attained. This mud is shaped into rough bricks, which are stacked in the sun and allowed to bake for some time. The bottom of the hole is used as the floor of the house and the walls are brought only three or four feet above the surface of the ground. The roof is made of the same bricks, supported on rough logs, the

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Appraising the Supreme Court

Whether It Is a Guardian of the Constitution, as Some Believe, or an Obstacle to Progress, There Have Been Various Proposals for Curtailing Its Power or Liberalizing Its Attitude

By Tully Nettleton

TWENTY-FOUR TIMES in the last 12 years the United States Supreme Court has felt obliged to hold acts of Congress, or parts of acts, unconstitutional and void. Yet during the first half of the nation's existence, the first 75 years of the court, it set aside only two legislative acts on such grounds. If one starts at the beginning of the record, he must cover 107 years—from 1789 to 1896—in order to count as many rulings of unconstitutionality as have been delivered since 1924.

Twenty-four cases in 12 years as against 24 cases in 107 years—this is one measure of the growing tide of constitutional questions swept in upon the court for decision. These numbers of adverse opinions represent, of course, only a portion of the suits argued on constitutional grounds.

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The increase may be accounted for partly by the general increase in legislation and litigation with the growth of the country. The contrast may arise partly from the fact that in the early era of the court it was criticized mainly for confirming the powers of Congress in important cases.

But after both these qualifications are taken into account the evidence still seems to indicate that the United States tends more and more, by attempts at social legislation or by appeals of individuals or interests for protection, to make the Supreme Court the judicial guardian of the Constitution. More than this, the tendency is to look to the court for extension and applications of constitutional law which become increasingly difficult even for legal scholars as the nation proceeds farther and farther from the times and conditions in which the Constitution was written.

The difficulty is reflected in a sharply rising number of five-to-four decisions on constitutional matters in recent decades. Prior to 1907, only three acts had been voided by such narrowly divided opinions. Since that date, eight cases involving more or less important legislation have turned on the verdict of one judge, some of the acts invalidated being the first Federal Employers' Liability Act, the first Child Labor Act, the Federal Corrupt Practices Act of 1911 and the Railroad Retirement Pension Act of 1934. In addition, the Agricultural Adjustment Act and the Guffey coal bill were set aside by six-to-three decisions.

The tests of New Deal legislation from the gold clause and NRA cases down through TVA and AAA to the suits now waiting for hearing on the Wagner Labor Board Act and the Railway Labor Act are all well known. In addition, the decisions on state minimum wage laws are now under the spotlight.

Thrown back by judicial and constitutional barriers from accomplishing much for which they had hoped, some who are interested in this type of legislation now talk of curbing the powers of the court in one way or another. Occasionally there is heard an assertion or implication that the founders of the Government never intended to make the Supreme Court the final arbiter of what is constitutional, but that the power of declaring laws unconstitutional is an authority later usurped by interpretation.

There is, however, seemingly conclusive evidence that a number of the best informed members of the Constitutional Convention fully expected the court to fulfill this function and relied upon it to do so.

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When James Madison proposed that the judges be associated with the President in his exercise of the veto power, James Wilson supported this as an addition to the power of the judges in order to halt laws that might be unjust or dangerous though not plainly unconstitutional. Luther Martin objected that, "As to the constitutionality of laws, that point will come before the judges in their proper official character," and George Mason, also opposed, said in so many words, "They could declare an unconstitutional law void."

Madison, at another point, according to his own notes, said, "A law violating a constitution established by the people themselves would be considered by the judges as null and void." Gouverneur Morris and Rufus King took this view and Oliver Ellsworth expressed it in the Connecticut ratifying convention. Only John Francis Mercer disapproved of the doctrine in the convention, and while John Dickinson thought no such power "ought to exist," he was "at a loss what expedient to substitute."

The members of the convention were familiar, too, with at least three cases in which state courts had refused to give effect to statutes which they believed to be unsupported by the state constitutions. One of these was the celebrated case of Trevett v. Weeden, involving the effort of the Rhode Island Legislature to compel acceptance of flat paper money. Another case had arisen in North Carolina and an early ruling of this sort had been made in New Jersey by Judge Brearley, a member of the convention.

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So it seems plentifully established that this is within "the judicial power" which the Constitution confers upon the courts. But it is nevertheless true that the same document gives Congress authority to define the jurisdiction of the federal tribunals. It has been suggested by some that this jurisdiction be narrowed to such a point that in practice constitutional questions would never reach the Supreme Court. But this would be to deprive the court of virtually all judicial authority, even its capacity to protect the rights of citizens to freedom of speech or to fair and speedy trial.

Another proposal is to remove this jurisdiction from lower courts and require suits testing the validity of legislation to be brought initially in the Supreme Court, but this might tend to swamp the court with minor as well as major litigation.

Next to destroying all jurisdiction, possibly the worst method proposed for overcoming the resistance of the judiciary is that of "packing" the Supreme Court. This would consist of enlarging the court, which Congress can do by statute, and allowing the President to appoint enough new members to make the present majority a minority. Historians still argue as to whether the reversal in the Legal Tender cases under President Grant's Administration was brought about by this means; but, in any event, there are serious objections to it.

First, the public reaction to a procedure which subordinates the Constitution to party power is pretty sure to be one of strong disfavor. Second, in view of the variety of questions that arise, a president can never be sure that the judge he appoints will vote the way he wishes; for instance, Justice Holmes wrote a sharp opinion against action desired by Theodore Roosevelt in the important Northern Securities Company case. Third, if repeated a number of times the process would make the highest tribunal eventually a kind of Senate instead of a court.

Lately, there has been advanced a proposal substantially like a project of the elder Senator Robert M. La Follette in his candidacy for President in 1924. This is to provide that a statute may be made valid notwithstanding an adverse decision by the Supreme Court if re-enacted by two thirds of both houses of Congress.

This would amount practically to a new method of amending the Constitution, and the present method in all probability would drop out of use, since it now requires a two thirds majority to submit an amendment to the states, to say nothing of the ratification process after that. Another result would be to establish an additional category of constitutional law, a series of statutes assertedly in conflict with parts of the Constitution but supervening it.

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Another recurrent proposal is to require the concurrence of seven of the nine judges before a measure may be declared unconstitutional. This has been recommended recently by Senators Norris and Pope, but it was advanced in 1923 by Senator Borah. It would not have affected the NRA decision and numerous others in which acts were invalidated by large majorities. Nor would it escape the fact that validity at some point would turn on one judge's opinion, then the seventh instead of the fifth, and acts would stand which a majority of the court disapproved.

Senator Borah wrote in 1935 that the more he considered the subject the more he concluded that "the majority rule had to obtain with the court as well as elsewhere in our Government" and that there were apparently insurmountable objections to the plan.

Yet the nature of the cases coming before the court continually calls for opinions and interpretations more fine spun and with more likelihood of narrow, inconclusive divisions on the bench. Every year that the United States grows away from the simple economic conditions under which the Constitution was written it confronts necessarily a greater number of political and legislative questions to which the Constitution gives no answer in specific words.

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When the 55 men met in Philadelphia in 1787 there were no minimum wage laws, no giant holding corporations, no railroad and air transportation and no transient working population roving the country. There is scarcely a word in the debates to indicate their conception of the meaning of the now vitally important clause giving Congress power "to regulate commerce among the several states."

Chief Justice Marshall boldly and bluntly declared commerce included navigation, but in recent decades child labor, wage regulation and trade practice cases have involved neat discriminations between commerce and manufacturing and between "direct" and "indirect" relation to interstate commerce. They have involved also an expansion of the "due process of law" clause to provide a judicial review of

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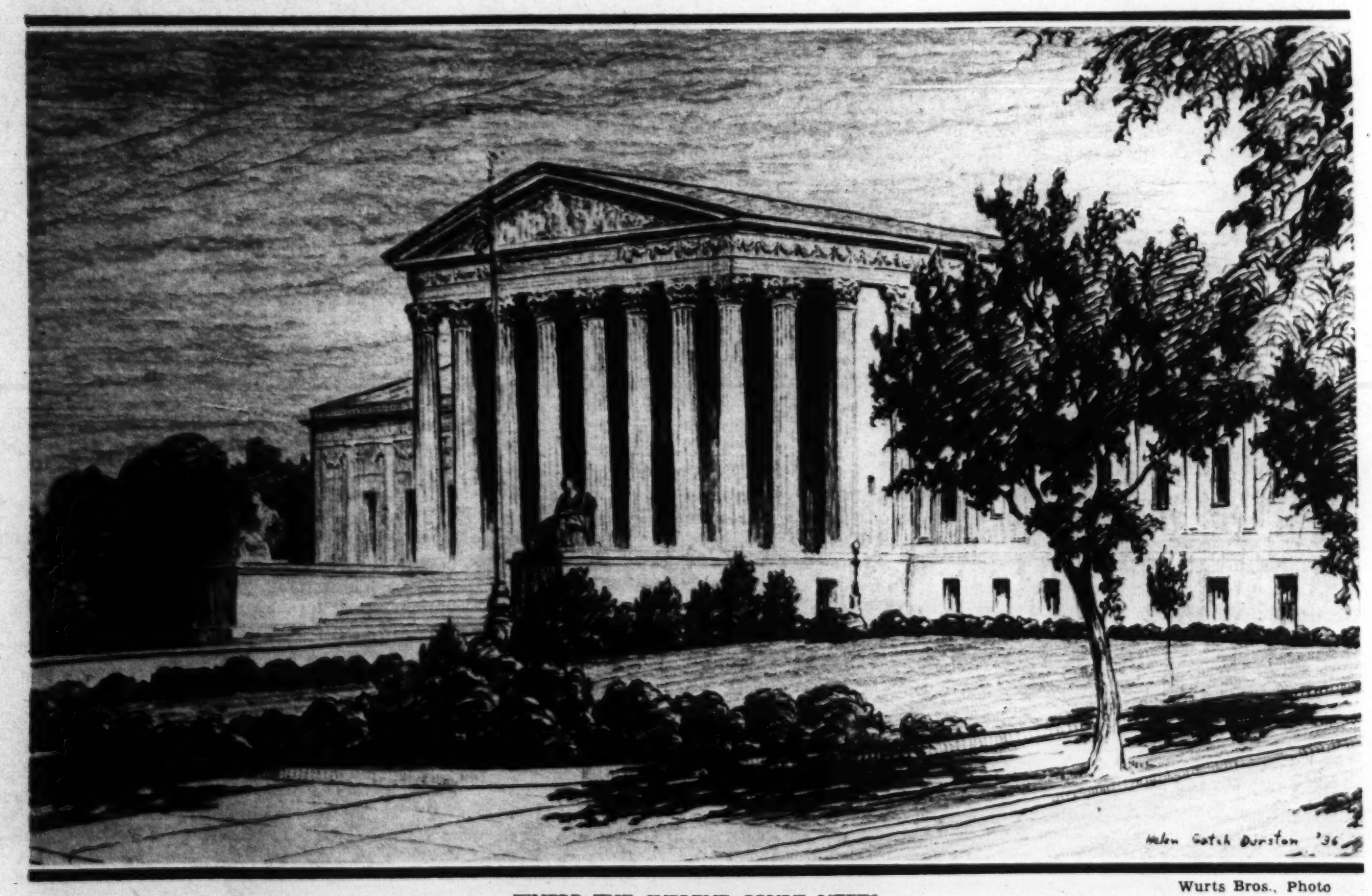


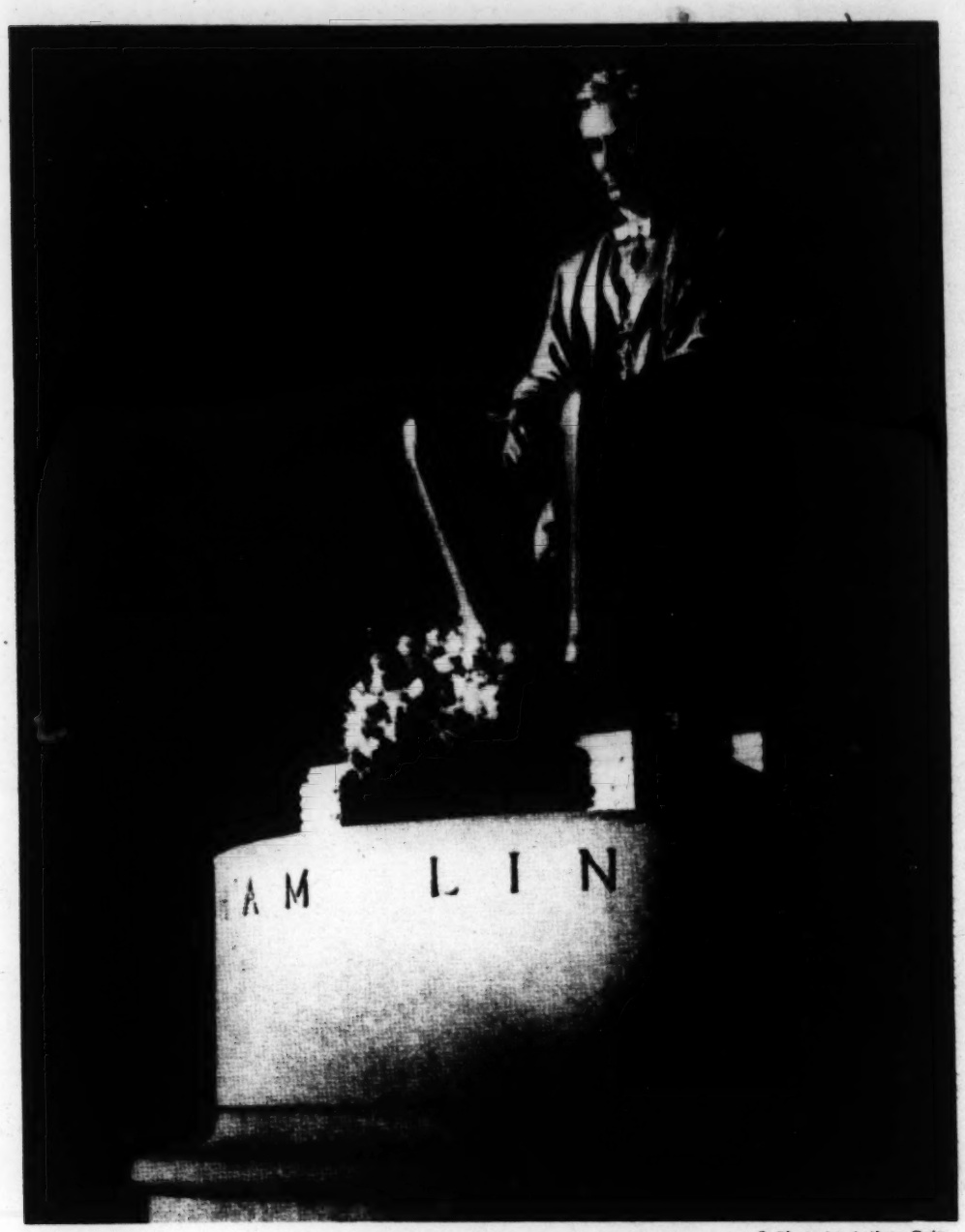
Wurts Bros., Photo

WHERE THE SUPREME COURT MEETS

A General View of the Building Designed by Cass Gilbert as Seen From Maryland Avenue and First Street in Washington

S E R V I C E

By Albert F. Gilmore



"THE STATESMAN," BY JAMES EARLE FRASER

© Photo by Arthur Grix

THE CHARACTER OF true service, its nature and purpose, is a question which has stirred much discussion and is always worthy of further exploration. A growing tendency, and a commendable one, regards as true service only that which promotes the welfare of mankind. Therefore, any service to be righteous and truly successful should be able to return affirmative answers to these questions: Is its purpose to do good? Does it meet some need of mankind? Is it done unselfishly, that is, for some purpose other than to promote the interest of the doer? To be true service, these questions must elicit affirmative answers. Otherwise, service falls below its ideal status.

An appealing illustration of the failure of inferior service, inferior because done from other than the highest motives, is expressed in the words which Shakespeare puts into the mouth of Wolsey. Aged, discarded, and practically repudiated by the king for what, it seems, was failure in a single enterprise, out of the anguish of his heart he cried: "Had I but serv'd my God with half the zeal I served my king, He would not in mine age have left me naked to mine enemies."

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Here is expressed in words heavy with the sense of defeat the realization that, notwithstanding all his service in behalf of his king, he had signally failed. Why? Because his service had been directed to satisfying the ambition, often unholy, of a person rather than to the demonstration of divine Principle; to man and not to God. Many have had the same experience. Often, it seems, as with Wolsey, has the awakening come too late for recovery during one's human experience. But as mankind learns from precedent, the lesson which the poet so briefly and, withal, so skillfully set forth may become valuable to all who will search for its deeper meanings.

As we turn the pages of history, the eye falls upon many names of persons who have conceived of the true nature of service and have followed their vision to the betterment of the human race; and in consequence they have won imperishable glory. Among such characters the name of Abraham Lincoln stands out in bold relief, as a man who saw the divine purpose and stood by his vision, even though with shoulders bowed from the burden its fulfillment imposed upon him.

* * *

Even in his youth, spent amid the rigors of a rough frontier, Lincoln was, perhaps unconsciously but nevertheless certainly, being schooled and trained for the tremendous tasks ahead. The simplicity of his early life, the hard labor in which he engaged, the frugal living, his meager advantages for education, which, however, led him to intensive study of the few books at hand, especially of the Bible—all combined to develop in him the rugged individuality, self-reliance, courage, and fortitude which took him through the dark years he was destined to encounter.

One can scarcely imagine Abraham Lincoln as the product of city life. Something in the very necessity of his surroundings gave him the ability to challenge and overcome hardships and all untoward circumstances, however threatening. His training developed a fiber, mental and spiritual, no less than physical, which enabled him to meet and solve problems that would have made even a stout heart quail. To an extraordinary mental capacity, a clarity of vision coupled with a capacity for logical reasoning which could strike at the very heart of a problem, and a courage that was unshakable, were added a tenderness, patience, and a keen human sympathy that made him one with the very heart of humanity. He knew their fears, their doubts, their woes. He was no stranger to their poverty and suffering.

It was this mental makeup which enabled Lincoln to see the grievous errors in the civic polity of his country. He knew that the country could not endure half slave and half free. He believed with the founders that all men are created equal, that is, as children of God; and this conviction inspired him to action. With him, to see a wrong was a challenge to right it. No man could have been more deeply grieved over the terrible conditions of civil strife into which he saw the country being plunged. But, facing the seeming inevitable with indomitable courage, he resolved to see it through.

From the day when he first encountered the institution of slavery, Lincoln dedicated his life to its eradication from his country. He knew that a priceless service would be rendered to humanity by wiping out this curse upon human life. In this connection he saw his service to God. He knew that service to God is service to mankind in some worthy purpose, and surely no purpose could be more worthy than to strike the shackles from the millions of bondmen, enslaved through no wish or act of their own, but primarily to satisfy a false desire for power, wealth, and prestige by those claiming to be of a superior race. And the justice of his act came later to be recognized even by those who, at the time, opposed with bitter conflict his righteous service.

Now the storms of passion roused by an unholy institution and the resulting struggle have subsided, and all may look upon the Great Emancipator, martyred in a high service to mankind, with calmness of judgment and without prejudice. In consequence, the name and fame of Abraham Lincoln have spread throughout the earth. Not as a Roman conqueror, not as a great military leader, not as one who sought high office for personal aggrandizement, is he loved and honored. Rather is it because of his simplicity, his ruggedness of character, his humility, his keen sense of duty and, withal, for his humble acknowledgment of and reverence for a Power above the mortal, the Power "that doeth all things well."

* * *

To the world at large, Lincoln has come in an extraordinary degree to represent universal man. The qualities that endear him to mankind are those which endure, because they are spiritual and permanent. They are the qualities which, humanly expressed, lift men above the sordid purposes of life and enable them from an exalted mount of vision to see a great need, and seeing it to render mankind priceless service in motivating its vision to a successful issue.

It is the recognition of these qualities that has raised impressive memorials to Lincoln, not alone in the land he loved so well and served so faithfully, but in lands across the sea—in London, in Edinburgh, and elsewhere. They perpetuate the memory of service, selfless and holy. As impressive and lasting as are these symbols of love and honor, it is the qualities which he manifested that will endure so long as humanity shall remain. The Great Teacher, who has become the Exemplar for all Christians, made it clear that service to two masters is impossible. Each must make his choice.

Service is either to God, to Spirit, or to materiality, to promote personality. Lincoln chose the former. He served God valiantly by valiantly serving humanity. And with all his greatness, he never lost the common touch. How well could he have voiced the words of the Nazarene, "But I am among you as one that serveth"! The words of the poet perfectly express the sense of loss that followed his martyrdom:

> And when he fell in whirlwind, he went down
> As when a lordly cedar, green with boughs,
> Goes down with a great shout upon the hills,
> And leaves a lonesome place against the sky.

American Folk Art—Rediscovere

The Index of Design, Sponsored by the Federal Art Project, Has Revealed Many Forgotten Skills in V United States, and Has Helped Capable Modern Artists to Demonstrate Their Tale

By Helen Johnson Keyes

AMONG THE MANY GOOD WORKS for which we can be grateful nowadays is the series of introductions brought about between the public and the Index of American Design. The Index is that division of the Federal Art Project of the United States Works Progress Administration which is concerned with the folk arts of America from colonial days through the nineteenth century, as depicted in water colors, in black and white, and in photography. These pictorial records are to be published in portfolios and made available in libraries and educational institutions to workers having need of such archives. A precedent for this method of preservation of native arts has been set by most of the European nations, which have appropriated governmental funds for the purpose.

The Index is now operating in 25 states, but for the practical purposes of its organization it delineates regions in each of which certain unique types of work have predominated. For instance, one southern region manifested special skill with molded and cast iron tracery; a far-western region had metal techniques of a totally different order, deriving from a Spanish heritage; in certain countries of Pennsylvania the work continued the very individual traditions of German settlers from Switzerland and the Rhine country; while in "communities" in New York, Massachusetts and other states the Shakers externalized their concept of noble living in architecture and cabinetwork which have never been excelled from the point of view of functional beauty.

These phases of American folk arts are a part of the country's early history and they tell dramatically stories which belong in the fabric of its civilization. Nevertheless, until recently, they have been regarded chiefly as manifestations of sectional phenomena, and for most Americans they still remain foreign elements, except for what is regarded as in the real American tradition; that is, the folk arts of New England and of the eastern and middle-western states. These gave us quilts, coverlets, embroideries, weavings, glass, ceramics, silver, pewter, carvings, plaster ornaments and furniture, some of which are still familiar in our homes, or at least have found sanctuary in our attics and in our memories.

* * *

New York was the cradle of the Index. One day in 1935 Miss Ruth Reeves, textile designer, recently returned from Guatemala, where she had found rich source material for her fabrics, met, in the New York Public Library, Mr. Henry Varnum Poore, who was vainly searching for illustrative material that would supply a complete story about American Indian tribal costumes which he could use as authority in painting his murals for the Department of Justice.

This lack gave Miss Reeves food for meditation upon the dearth of historical plates relating to American folk arts in general. The value such material would have for artists, designers, research workers in the theater and cinema, costumers, antiquarians and students of social history was indisputable. Indeed, the more Miss Reeves thought about it the more it seemed to her impossible that such people should satisfactorily fulfill their projects without it. Moreover, in the course of events, objects of historical and aesthetic importance inevitably would perish, and unless portraits were made of these, many of the skills, the emotions, the ideas of a nation that had struggled through unparalleled experiences to maturity would go down to oblivion.

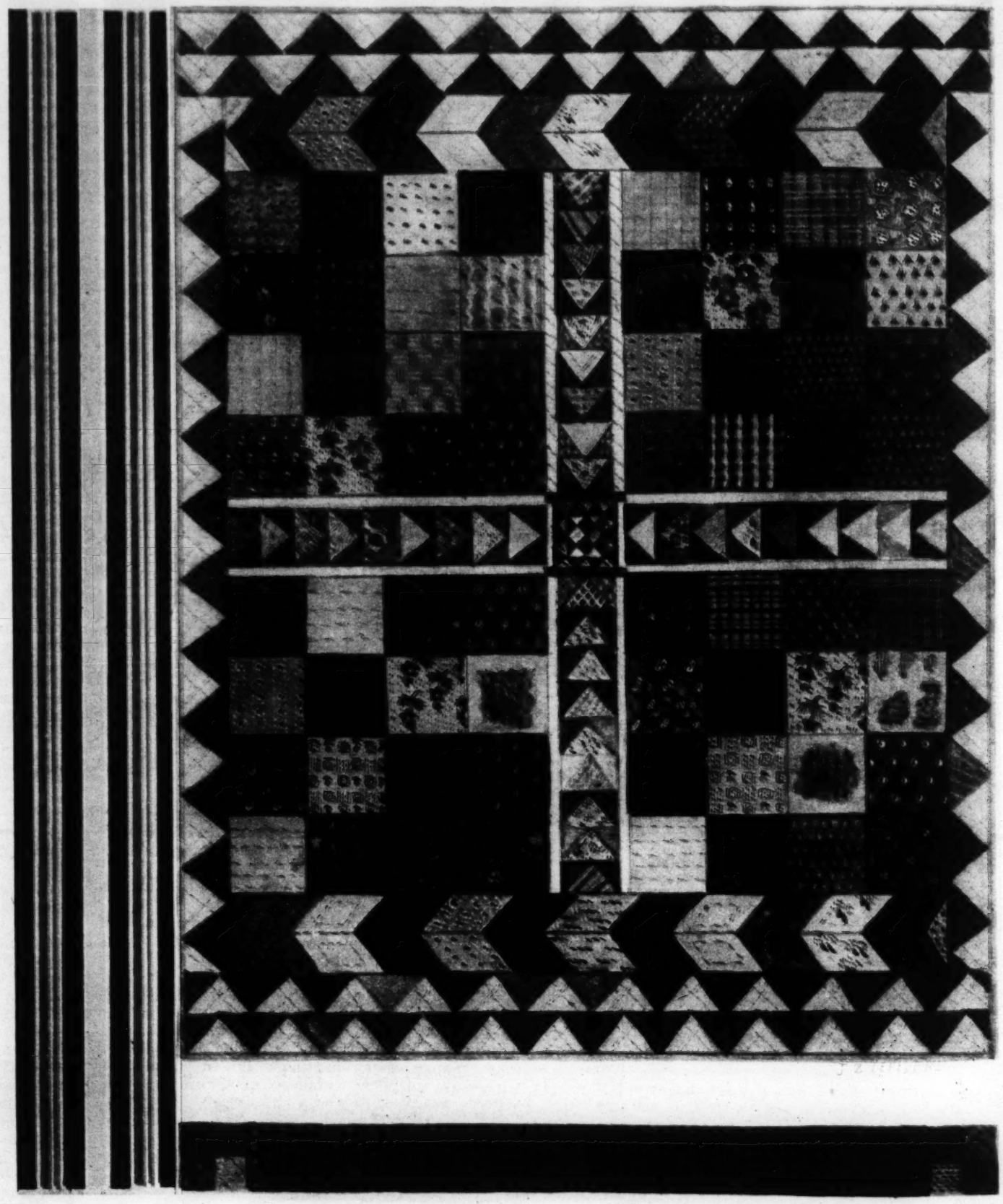
Eventually she took up the matter with Mr. Holger Cahill, national director of the Federal Art Project, and as a student of the art of the common man in America, he seconded her idea. Eventually the proposal gained national support. Despite the spark which kindled the first thought, however, the Index does not as yet include Indian crafts. Late last September, the Museum of Modern Art assembled a limited exhibition of pictorial transcriptions by the Index consisting of approximately 100 plates. This collection was particularly rich in the crafts that derived from Spanish influence; in drawings of Pennsylvania-German chests, pottery and utensils; in a photographic representation of Shaker cabinetwork, and also in certain articles in the main stream of tradition, such as New England textiles and various types of glass.

Another showing to the New York public took place at the Eighth Annual Antiques Exposition, held in October. The Federal Art Project for the City of New York, the Division of the Index of American Design, of which Mr. Charles O. Cornelius is adviser, employed a gallery for a display, which in three respects specially had notable value. First, it showed the objects of which the drawings were reproductions. Second, it concentrated on the native stream of design in which European influences, other than British, played the smallest part. Third, it selected, when possible, illustrations done in series to show the evolution of design in specific objects.

* * *

This last thesis was strikingly illustrated in silverware by pencil drawings of spoons which traced the development of form over the period from 1700 to 1825, during which years bowls changed from an oval to an elongated shape and handles from trifid to fiddle-back style, and several transitions took place in methods of joining the bowl to the stem. Each of these spoons is attributed to its maker, in every case a New York craftsman. With the drawings were shown 19 of the spoons themselves, all from the collection of Stanley Ineson.

Much emphasis was placed on the work of American pewterers during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, and porringers by T. D. and S. Boardman of Hartford, Connecticut; by Frederick Basset of New York; by Joseph Danforth of Middletown, Connecticut, and by Benjamin Day of Newport, Rhode Island, formed an instructive group. These drawings were made from the collection of Israel Sack,



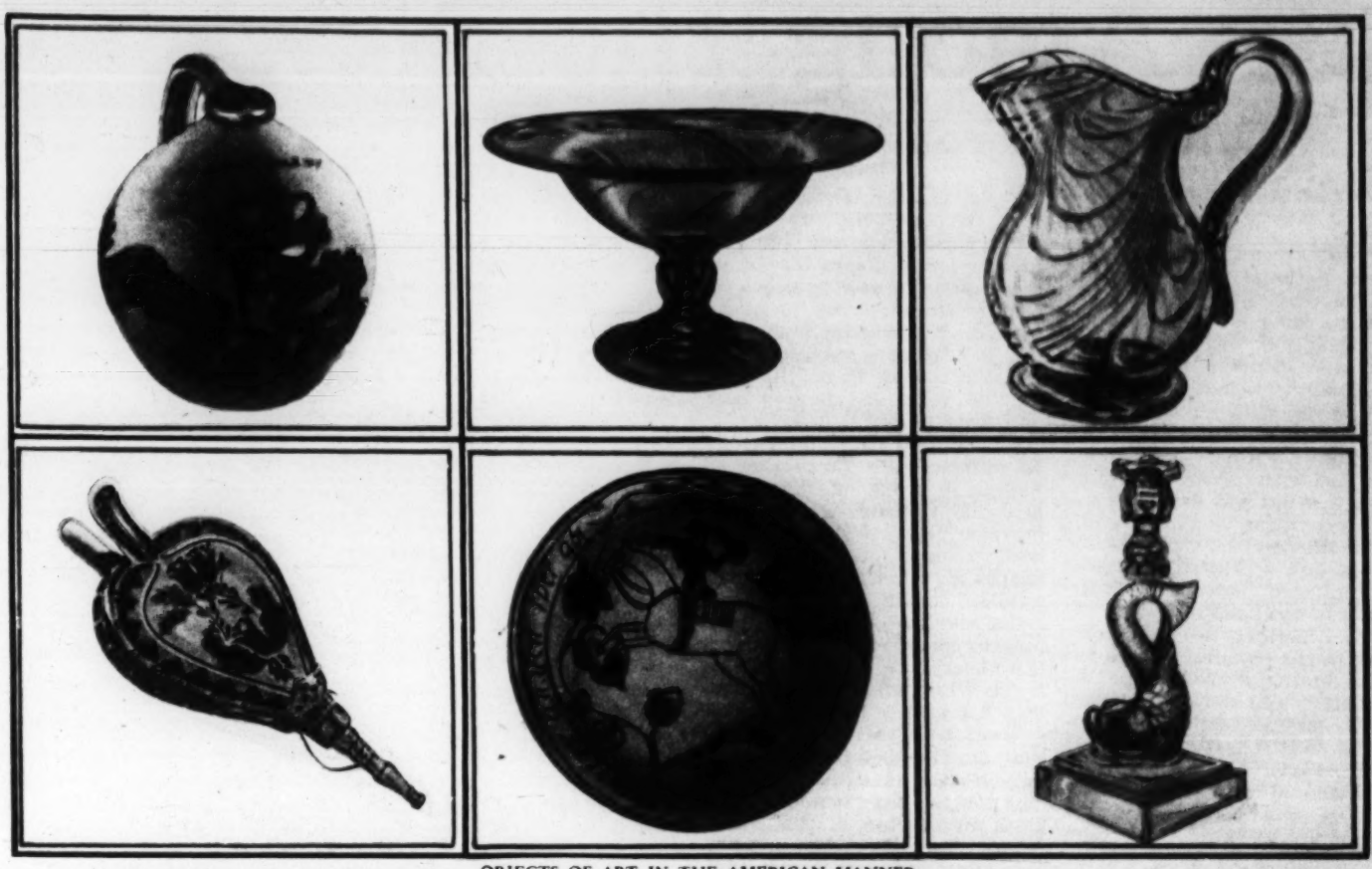
All illustrations by courtesy of the Index of American Design

PATCHWORK CRIB QUILT, A WATER COLOR BY J. Z. LEFEVRE

The New York Artist Has Reproduced the Soft Tints of the Old Materials Used in This Quilt, the Original of Which Is 33 by 43 Inches in Size, and Owned by George Stonehill, New York

vered

ills in Various Sections of the heir Talents



OBJECTS OF ART IN THE AMERICAN MANNER

These six articles were made during the nineteenth century in states along the eastern seaboard, and all are reproduced in water colors by artists connected with the New York, Washington, and Chicago Federal Art projects.

A tan stoneware jug, at the upper left, was made in Galesville, N. Y., and salt glazed, under glaze blue floral and sunburst decoration. It is reproduced by John Dana. The compote at its right is of blue aquamarine window or bottle glass, hand-blown, with superimposed lily-pad decorations, and drawn by John Tarantino. The cream pitcher, of clear flint glass with loopings of rose and white, and a large semi-ear handle, was made in Cambridge, Mass., and also is reproduced in water colors by John Tarantino. These three objects all are about six inches high.

In the lower group is a bellows, a glazed clay plate, and a Dolphin candlestick. The bellows, which is of wood, leather, and brass, is 7 by 18 inches in size, belongs to the National Society of Colonial Dames of America, in Washington, D. C., and is reproduced by E. Josephine Sterling. The plate is of Pennsylvania Tulip Ware, made by Johannes Neesz in Montgomery county, about 1805, and now in the Art Institute, Chicago. It is 14 inches in diameter and 1½ inches deep. It is reproduced by Roberta Elvis. The candlestick, of clear Sandwich glass, was made at that Cape Cod place about 1840, and now is in the Art Institute in Chicago. It is about 13 inches high, with a 6-inch base, and also is reproduced by Roberta Elvis.

Inc., and in some instances the originals were shown.

Water-color drawings of andirons as they developed from all iron, through iron with brass to brass alone, in the period embracing the seventeenth, eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, formed another demonstration of early American craftsmanship in metals. Weather vanes cut in silhouette from sheet iron, in half-round forms from sheet copper and examples in cast iron and cast lead exhibited a totally different technique, but evidenced, even as the more sophisticated work did, a feeling of design.

* * *

The renderings in water color of glass vessels were of special excellence, and the subject matter, showing the output of the New York state houses during the nineteenth century, had great value for the collector. Many of the examples gained significance by attribution to the factories from which they came and by their sides were shown actual pieces from the George McKearin collection. This supplied also examples of that type of stoneware, dating between 1800 and 1860, which used incised images of birds as its theme of decoration, almost to the exclusion of other motifs, thus building up a classification in pottery whose individuality is entertaining.

The influence of Sheraton and Hepplewhite on American furniture design was instructively depicted in a number of plates and also by means of pieces brought together to indicate how the delicacy and vivacity of these English cabinetmakers were translated into the American idiom.

It was interesting to be reminded by the costume section of the Index—organized by Aline Bernstein, distinguished scenic and costume designer—that in the 1800's the Empire silhouette prevailed as it does, at least for the evening mode, in the year 1936. The sartorial ideas of Paris and also its India muslins and mulls, its French taffetas and velvets, were imported to the States and translated into dresses and other items (now called accessories) which would please the taste of American ladies.

* * *

Once again, as had been the case at the Museum of Modern Art, we were held for long, admiring moments in front of the prismatic renderings of quilts, coverlets, rugs and other textiles, expressive of the aesthetic adventurings of women in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Painted with the technique of miniatures, they repeated the textures of the calicoes, wools, silks and velvets which went into the originals, picked out their patterns and portrayed their colors with a splendor like that of stained glass.

Cottage ornaments in molded chalk with polychrome finish represented one of the Pennsylvania-German crafts of the middle of the nineteenth century, and chose as subject matter a cat, a cock and a "bloomer girl," interestingly modeled and important as relics of a craft that is no longer practiced and whose technique is not fully understood today. The latest exhibition in the New York area was held in December at the Newark (New Jersey) Museum. This was appropriate because John Cotton Dana, founder of the museum, was one of the first directors of such an institution to recognize the claim of the practical arts to a position side by side with collections of paintings and sculpture.

* * *

That exhibition, current from Nov. 10 to Dec. 28, gave a dominant position to the Index. It introduced to a different public some of the plates which had made their début elsewhere, and it served with intelligence all the categories in American decorative arts up to the twentieth century.

Notable was the Caswell carpet, made in New York city by Zerach Higley Guernsey and finished in the year 1835. The original was lent to the Newark Museum by Homer Eaton Keyes, editor of the magazine Antiques, and was shown the space of a door arch away from the water-color illustration. The informative data stated that all the work on this very large floor covering, from the shearing of the sheep to the spinning of the wool and the weaving of the coarse homespun which forms the basis for the embroidery, was done under the direction of Miss Guernsey, who afterward became Mrs. Caswell.

The embroidery yarns were, of course, home dyed, and the patterns, arranged in squares of which no two are alike, were done in chainstitch on a tambour frame. They present a variety of flowers, of animals (with a predilection toward cats) and human figures. The skill with which the artist has reproduced in water colors the entire design, of course on a very much smaller scale, is astonishing.

Three wooden store figures, carved in the middle of the nineteenth century, representing, respectively, a soldier, a Turk and an Indian, and a ship's figurehead, formed a group important in the annals of American proletarian art. A child's plaid dress with a shirt and a bolero, quite modern in design; an absurd straw hat, for a child of eight years, with a shallower crown than Mme. Lilly Daché ever set into a broad brim; some lanky dolls, a few homemade toys; a pine cradle from Rhode Island, fashioned for its first occupant in about 1790, combined to paint a picture of the human scene.

(Continued on page 15)

SECTION OF VALANCE OR BOTTOM OF PETTICOAT IN CREWEL WORK

A Water Color by Elizabeth Moutal From the Original, Which Is Made With Wool on Linen, in Oriental Stitch, and Was Done in Massachusetts During the Eighteenth Century. The Embroidery, Which Is 60 by 21 Inches in Size, Now Is in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts

Among the New Books

Tall Tales From 'Way Down East

Down East, by Lewis Pendleton. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $2.

IN THE RECENT zest for all that is national and native in American literature, the tall tale has come in for its full share of attention. Arthur Palmer Hudson's "Humor of the Old Deep South," Daugherty's "Their Weight in Wild Cats," Vincent McHugh's "Caleb Catlum"—to mention only a few—are strongly seasoned with its matter and influence. What was deprecated as low and vulgar by finical critics of the nineteenth century is now sought out, reprinted, cherished and imitated. The change of attitude is significant.

The American tall tale flourished in the regional newspapers of the South and West in the forties, fifties and sixties. In "Down East," Mr. Pendleton has returned to that tradition. He has invented two characters, Isaac Pendleton 3d and Ezra Peabody, who, in the columns of the "Gooseport Weekly," swap tales of the doings of their grandfathers. The device is ingenious. It makes for variety, for Isaac spins yarns of the sea, of thick fogs, big fish and terrible storms; Ezra of the farm, of clearing land, cutting ice and inducing hens to lay. It makes for the joy of competition, each spurring the other on to pile invention on invention. It makes for humor, for the two men are opposite in almost all things: in politics, sect, even in voice, Jed singing bass, and Isaac tenor.

To read how Captain Isaac the 1st rammed the Nancy into an iceberg in a fog off the Banks, promptly transferred everything movable from the ship to the berg, "sculped" the berg into the shape of a ship, stepped the Nancy's masts into the berg, sailed and fished on her for three months, preserving his catch on the natural ice, and then sailed to the West Indies, where he sold both fish and ice for a big price—to read that yarn is to realize that Mr. Pendleton has in full measure the invention and humor the tall tale demands. And he is master, too, of that quiet, sedate utterance of the improbable and the absurd which adds the humor of style to the humor of incident.

Mr. Pendleton has caught the full flavor of the horse-and-buggy era, the days of red woolen underwear, crazy quilts, sailing ships, cracker barrels, licorice sticks, pea soup and dried apple pandowdy. His book arouses the old, perpetual nostalgia for the past, beside which the present always seems so much thinner and lesser a thing. Here is the salty, chawbacony, old-fangled life of the Down Easterner. Here is Yankee ingenuity, Yankee sharpness, Yankee thrift, in action on the rocky soil and cold seas of the coast of Maine.

Critics have seen in the tall tales of the West the application of Yankee humor to the life of the frontier. Mr. Pendleton has brought that strayed Yankee humor back to the Maine of the seventies. Attractively illustrated by Charles Pont, the book is entertaining, wholesome, humorous, as indigenous as pine trees, rocky coast and flat vowels. Full of the old vocal narrative nonchalance, these stories would read well aloud before the fire.

HORACE REYNOLDS

Puppeteers in the Rain

Puppets Through Lancashire, by Walter Wilkinson. London: Geoffrey Bles. 5s.

ONLY A MAN with a genuine love of puppets and a thorough fondness for the country could come up smiling after waiting for days in the rain to give a performance with his puppets, and net in the end 8½d. (17 cents) in a collection. Or, at another place, pay a shilling for a pitch to entertain an audience and receive nothing in return. Yet these were among Mr. Wilkinson's experiences last summer.

His tour was made in Lancashire, with an excursion into Westmorland. It opened in the rain, it continued in the rain, and ended in a deluge. At one stage in his journey conditions became so unfavorable that he entertained the "desperate intention" of abandoning his tent and pushcart, hiring a caravan and moving about the countryside with his theater paraphernalia in a more comfortable way. But the old associations of camping held on, and he continued with his flimsy house of canvas. So he piled up adventure after adventure and these he records in the latest addition to his ever fresh and readable books.

* * *

Into the narrative he weaves reflections which are deserving of more than passing notice. His remarks on the interest in puppets in a big city, for instance: "Puppets come into Bolton," he says, "because the clever and thoughtful educational authorities are studying the use of puppet shows in schools. It was at first thought to be a frivolous suggestion, but now that the movement has swept through all British schools, they seem to have been fully justified. It is a belated attempt to adjust the one-sided nature of education that has tended to deprive children of playing imaginative games or of amusing themselves in any original way whatever."

At Blackpool, Mr. Wilkinson enjoys a change. There he becomes one of an audience at Punch and Judy shows given by regular troupers, and delights in a marionette theater at Fleetwood where performers fraternize with the children. His stay is necessarily brief, but it forms a happy interlude in his own chain of performances. He must move on. He makes a stop at Yealand Conyers. In this delightful village he lingers and ultimately leaves only with the greatest reluctance. In the face of a threatening sky he again sets forth.

* * *

"We had simply given up all pre-conceived notions," he says, "as to what ought to happen, and we just went staggering on extracting what pleasure, education and moral improvement we could from the unfortunate circumstances. One always thinks of 'life on the open road' and puppet shows out of doors as being enacted like Utopias, in perpetual sunlight. Given fine weather you can put your heart into it, but under a perpetual dictatorship of rain the thing becomes a grim farce."

Grim farce or no, Mr. Wilkinson is always able to extract a fine collection of amusing experiences out of his journeys on foot. Make no mistake about the future of this man and his puppet shows and books. It has been settled definitely for him by an increasing number of readers who find each succeeding account of his journeyings an acquisition worth having.

W. W. C.

First Steps for Printers

26 Lead Soldiers, by Hartley E. Jackson. Stanford (Calif.) University Press. $3.

TO THAT HAPPY world where all books are as clever as their titles, Hartley E. Jackson contributes his "26 Lead Soldiers." It may savor of overstatement to present it as the first authoritative text and reference book on type prepared for use in schools of journalism. But certainly few elementary volumes on printing methods are more ideally designed for the student who approaches his subject without technical knowledge.

Mr. Jackson's explanations achieve commendable simplicity. The cataloguing of type is always a difficult matter. But he has arranged more than 200 type faces in very usable form by placing them singly, as footnotes to successive pages. Each face is accompanied by reasonably full information, so often lacking in type catalogues, and the whole series is done in 24 point, which adds materially to ease of comparison.

An example of the imagination with which the subject has been approached is the reproduction of news body faces. Instead of showing them on coated stock, the samples are printed on an insert of newsprint. And they are shown both before and after stereotyping, illucidating an important contrast often unexplained in elementary texts.

The binding is attractive, but not quite so rugged as might be expected for textbook purposes.

Gx.

An Englishman in Florida

Gone Sunwards, by Cecil Roberts. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

HE WHO READS Cecil Roberts's "Gone Sunwards" cannot fail to be saturated with sunshine. If he were to look in the mirror after finishing this book of brilliant earth and sea and radiant sky, he might well expect to see a tan a summer vacationist would admire.

Yet the first chapters of the book are wet enough. Mr. Roberts says that if it had not been for an unparalleled rainy spell, he would not have left England for any place that had to be reached by steamer. He is not a good sailor, he had a book to finish, he liked his cottage in Henley-on-Thames, where he had found material for so many books—"Gone Rustic," "Gone Rambling," "Gone Afield"—and the trip would cost too much. Then he got word from his publisher that 150 pounds was coming to him as royalties on the Finnish edition of his works. What better way to spend royalties than by taking a sea voyage he abhorred, accepting an invitation he had already declined, and saying good-by to storm and cold. Mr. Roberts finished his book, bought a ticket for New York via Madeira, and set forth on his way to Miami, Orlando and sunshine.

He found not only a good time and plenty of sun, but excellent copy. He may not write with great profundity, but he always manages to write with vivacity and a captivating glow. Promoters of Florida's charms might, indeed, use whole chapters of his book for publicity. But not the exploiters of mythical real estate values. Mr. Roberts writes with acid when he describes the derelict and sun-blistered vestiges of boom-time developments. He tells Florida history, he pictures the almost incalculable richness of multi-millionaire winter retreats, he describes the Everglades and the bird life, he writes with delight of his entertainment, first at Coconut Grove, near Miami, then in the home of an orange grower in Orlando.

American readers will find it enlightening to see Florida thus, through the eyes of a much-traveled Englishman. This Florida that Mr. Roberts has observed is largely a place of amazing opulence. Tourist camp life does not appear, nor does that of the dwellers in small bungalows. High lights, architectural grandeurs and variety and, in contrast, the wreckage of the boom appeal to Mr. Roberts's journalistic sense.

W. K. F.

The Book Window

A Glimpse at Some of the Season's New Titles

Aaron Burr in Literature, by Samuel H. Wandell (London: Kegan Paul. 15s.; New York: Barnes & Noble. $4.50). An exhaustive compilation of books, pamphlets, periodicals and miscellany relating to Aaron Burr and his contemporaries.

A Book of Contemporary Short Stories, edited by Dorothy Brewster (Macmillan, $3.50). An anthology compiled by an assistant professor of English at Columbia University. With an appendix by Lillian Barnard Gilkes on writing the short story.

Aucassin and Nicolete (New York: Holiday House). A charming edition of the Andrew Lang Translation.

The Theory and Practice of Socialism, by John Strachey (Random House, $3). An authoritative analysis of the position of Socialism today, by the author of "The Coming Struggle for Power."

Painting as a Hobby, by Stephen D Thatch (Harper, $1.75). Elements for the amateur.

America Marches Past (Appleton-Century, $3.50). A pictorial history of the United States.

Indians of Today, edited and compiled by Marion E. Gridley (Chicago: sponsored by the Indian Council Fire, $2.50). A Who's Who of American Indians.

Lives of the Great Composers, by A. L. Bachrach (Dutton, $2.50). Brief biographies of 28 musicians, written by various English commentators.

The Conquest of Yucatan, by Frans Blom (Houghton Mifflin, $3.50). An admirable attempt to fill a long-felt gap in the early history of Mexico and Central America.

Out of the West, by Rufus Rockwell Wilson (Wilson-Erickson, Inc. $4). Entertaining account of several phases of the trans-Mississippi expansion, with the emphasis on mining.

Early Americana and Other Stories, by Conrad Richter (Knopf, $2.50). Nine short stories of New Mexico and Western Texas during the decades following the Civil War.

Gunnar's Daughter, by Sigrid Undset (Knopf, $2). A terse story of medieval Norseman, telling of the Icelander Ljot, his love for Vigdis Gunnarsdatter and the vengeance done upon him by their son Ulvar.

Harcourt Brace is publishing in America (Feb. 4) Logan Pearsall Smith's collection of essays, entitled "Reperusals and Recollections." The English edition (Constable) was reviewed in these columns on Oct. 14, 1936.

Ignazio Silone's novel, "Bread and Wine," will be the first publication of the Story Press, edited by the editors of the magazine Story, in association with Harper. It has been chosen as the Book of the Month for March.

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Shakespeare's Sonnets; a New Edition

Shakespeare's Sonnets, edited by Tucker Brooke. New York: Oxford University Press. $2.50.

THIS EDITION of the Sonnets of Shakespeare is a serene and gracious piece of scholarship. Professor Brooke starts from the assumption, in which he is at one with almost all serious students of the problems involved, that the sonnets have been preserved to us in the original edition of 1609 in disordered sequence, and he has been inspired by the hope that despite repeated failures in the past it is still possible to recover their original order.

* * *

He differentiates sharply between the sonnets to the Friend and those to the Dark Lady, holding that the latter series, if reduced from chaos to order, tell a definitely articulated story of fascination, rivalries, fruition and disgust, while in the former sequence Shakespeare never aimed at a completely coherent story. Between this view and Mr. Brooke's later statement that the series to the Friend does tell "a plain and steadfast story" there is only an apparent contradiction; for though the poet's aim was not at entire coherence, the result, when the sonnets are properly arranged, does reveal the course of the friendship from respectful and conventional adulation of a patron of exalted rank, through devoted friendship which survived successive separations, unfaithfulness, the rivalry of another poet for the patron's esteem, and disappointments, to the final parting.

With a patient ingenuity in which there is nothing farfetched the editor demonstrates that the first 126 sonnets (those to the Friend) fall into a large number of small sequences (of two, three, four or five sonnets) together with a certain number that are quite isolated from those which go before or follow after. These facts point to the theory that the sonnets were sent, a few at a time, as occasion and inspiration served, never at any one time more than might be gathered together on a single sheet of paper. This view explains why there is never any disorder in the arrangement of any single group though there is so much dislocation among the groups.

* * *

To summarize Professor Brooke's conclusions regarding the problems which have exercised the wit of so many inquirers: he believes that the Earl of Southampton was the Friend; that the identity of the Dark Lady cannot be discovered and that the "Mr. W. H." of the dedication was no one more important than the dishonest person who procured the manuscripts for the publisher—possibly the William Hall who is connected with another questionable transaction in the bookselling business about the same time. In the matter of chronology the editor follows in many particulars the theories of Prof. G. B. Harrison and Mr. J. A. Fort, holding that the poems belong to the years 1594-6. The striking resemblances in mood and point of view which many commentators have remarked between the sonnets and some of the plays of Shakespeare's maturity (notably "Hamlet" and "Antony and Cleopatra") he explains convincingly on the ground that in the tragic period there was a resurgence of the emotions which in his personal life the poet had experienced at a much earlier date.

The introduction and notes are by no means limited to these more or less technical matters. Very quietly and without any display of rhetoric Professor Brooke insinuates into his commentary a great deal of admirable appreciative criticism, noting characteristics of style and calling attention to many of the sonnets which have been comparatively neglected because of the immense prestige of some of the companion pieces.

Altogether, in well-reasoned criticism, in organization and in temper this little book is a model of what an edition of the Sonnets should be.

S. C. C.

Sheila Kaye-Smith, Whose "Rose Deeprose" (Harper) Was Reviewed in The Christian Science Monitor on Jan. 9

Poetic Harvest of 1936

The Best Poems of 1936, selected by Thomas Moult. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $2.

ONCE AGAIN Thomas Moult comforts and provokes us—comforts by reason of the number of poets he finds today who are actually writing poetry, and provokes us by the finality implied in the title of the annual anthology. Not that we have any violent disagreement with Mr. Moult's selection, for on the whole we are inclined to coincide in our views, but there are two or three poems included in this year's list which do not seem to merit the superlative classification.

Choosing, however, from the pages of the current periodicals, it would be difficult to find substitutes for the not-so-good contributions without collecting more than one poem by the same author—a process which is evidently not the editor's policy, but which would, in this reviewer's opinion, at least, make the title more justifiable. Are not the "best" poems of any period usually produced by a mere handful of writers? There will always be the dozens of in-betweens, and in offering nearly 80 examples of the work of different writers Mr. Moult must necessarily broaden the portal labeled so boldly.

Although, in the midst of the era, it is not easy to know which of its productions will survive, certain works already have a tinge of the enduring about them. It is not far-fetched to suppose that "September Cricket," by G. D. Martineau, will be read by future generations (both eleveners and non-cricketers) with as ready a response as it is read today. Our own selection of "best" poems would have run to fewer authors, with more contributions by poets like Robert Nathan, Frances Frost, Pamela Travers, Robert Frost and that promising youthful poet, Lionel Wiggam. It is a pleasure, and, to use the anthologist's expression, "a quiet manifestation in a practical way of poetry's continued welfare," to read again Wiggam's

All men are pioneers inside their hearts.
They are forever seeking wilderness.
Behind strong teams they ride in hooded carts,
Avid for life, and masterless.
They would take their women west or north,
They would invade a country terrible with peril,
They would eternally be riding forth
Out of the cities they have found so sterile.
But in their hearts they are forever cutting clover,
They are forever drawing water from a well.
In their dreams they are observing, over and over,
The ground they would clear, the forests they would fell.
They are dreaming of lands uncivilized that sprawl
Unfound, or unimagined, or forgot . . .
Knowing they will not leave the town at all.
As like as not.

P. P. S.

The Philosophic Mind

Ideas and People, by Clifford Bax. London: Lovat Dickson. 10s. 6d.

THIS BOOK is the second volume of an autobiography by a distinguished poet and dramatist. The first volume appeared some years ago, and since that time Mr. Bax has become much more widely known in both Britain and America, since several of his historical plays have had long runs.

The reader who has proceeded leisurely through these two books will realize that here is a remarkable character, one perhaps rare in modern life. It is that of a contemplative recluse who has a genius for companionship. This element of self-contradiction creates a conflict which pursues Mr. Bax, stirring in him a restlessness which breaks into his reflective moods. Thus the duality goes on, and even appears in his work, so that both the author and the products of his mind appear ever to be changing against a background of deep serenity.

* * *

Struggle, however, not infrequently shows itself in the form of an intensely held equilibrium. That aspect is ever-present in Mr. Bax's remarkable command of prose form. It is no exaggeration to say that he is the master of a prose style in which every word is accorded its full musical and historical value, and where sentence and paragraph are balanced and musically related into a vehicle which conveys ideas and moods with complete lucidity.

Mr. Bax's life has given him full opportunity for developing both his ideas and his moods. Born into a cultured family, with means for leisure and travel, he has spent his life exploring the world, and making acquaintances and friendships with a great number of men and women famous in the arts. His brother, Arnold, is one of the best known of modern composers.

All this opportunity, however, might have spread too easily into dilettantism had not Mr. Bax been pursued by his own questioning self, ever demanding of his heart and his mind what was the price he should pay, what was the responsibility he owed, for this life with which he was so richly endowed. That inquiry is the main purpose of this autobiography. It makes the work, in spite of its tendency to easy discursiveness, a pilgrimage toward the center of the author's individuality and the universe in which he moves. In consequence, the book has a unity of outlook which gives it dignity and a sense of intellectual aristocracy. As an example of this, I would quote this passage:

* * *

"There are, for instance, two histories of humanity, and it is the less interesting history which is more often written and read. On the one hand, we have a record of all the collisions and upheavals which the world has endured—a record, in fact, of strenuous egoism and its unhappy results. On the other hand, we have, or ought to have, a record of the changes which from time to time have mysteriously occurred in the thoughts and feelings of men. The intrigues of statesmen, the victories of kings and the assassination of emperors may build up a story which we never tire of reading, but there is a much deeper interest in trying to perceive how it was that Christianity overswept Europe, how it was that men ceased to care about gladiatorial combats, how it was that, after countless centuries, they came at last to feel that slavery was abominable."

* * *

It is the latter story in which Mr. Bax, for all his companionableness, is principally interested. His mind is a religious one, and therefore, in spite of all its civilized sophistication, a simple one. He stands somewhat apart from his own generation, and foreign to their preoccupations. As he says, "I have lived most of my years among the 'intellectuals,'" and he has seen that in their attitude to religion, "they are complacently certain that it was no more than a childish error in the history of man. When they put their faith in the good nature of humanity, they do not stay to consider how much of human kindliness is a legacy from the great religions, and do not see that most of our ideals are now merely clinging to us like old habits or foresee what is really likely to happen when the moral afterglow, left by the great religions, finally subsides. It may well be that self-interest will increasingly dominate the next few generations."

With that example of this author's grace of prose and philosophy, I may well leave his book to recommend itself.

RICHARD CHURCH

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Edge of the World

FOULA, A SMALL ISLAND off the north coast of Scotland, with a population of 120, is said to be the "Ultima Thule" (the utmost limit) seen by the Romans under Agricola in A. D. 87, when the legionaries were circling Britain. Tacitus, writing of the campaign, says the legions got to Orkney, which they subdued, and from the high hills there land was seen dim on the northern horizon.

The name Foula is, however from the name "Fugl-ey" given by the Norsemen to the "fowl-isle" in the western sea.

The island has been brought into the news lately by the Joe Rock Productions, Elstree, Eng., who have made a film picturing the simple primitive life of the islanders; their everyday fight against the elements; their struggle to get a precarious living from tiny crofts snuggling under the lee of towering, bird-haunted cliffs, from rearing sheep and cattle, and from the fishing in small boats on the prolific grounds near the isle.

Foula lies about 20 miles to the west of the other Shetland islands, a motor-driven fishing boat running between the isle and Walls on the west mainland. The boat has a crew of four and carries mail, goods, and passengers once a week if weather conditions are favorable. Often, however, with gales raging, communication is cut off for days and, at times, for weeks.

ON A SCOTTISH ISLAND

There is one shop on the island which usually has enough provisions to last six or eight weeks; but, whenever anything runs out, the folk soon improvise some substitute, or do without. They have had to adapt themselves to their lonely life, and the constant fight against natural and economic forces has made for strength of character, independence, and intelligence in the people of this isolated outpost of Britain.

\- - -

Foula was the last place in the north where the people kept up the old Norse language. William Henry of Guttorm, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, was able to recite the Lord's Prayer as well as say an old court ballad named "Hildina" and other fragments of folklore, all in the old Norse tongue. As late as 1934, a Norse scholar, Mr. Einar Seim, found traces of the old language in daily use, and even found old words which had escaped the painstaking researches of the famous Norse scholar, Dr. Jakobsen.

Many of the islanders are expert fiddlers, the favorite music being "springs" or tunes for reels and similar old-time dances.

The island is the home of several reel-tunes and native dances, the best known being the Foula Reel, to which is sometimes sung the "Shaalds o' Foula," beginning:

Weel, since we are welcome to Yule,
Up wi' it, Lightfoot, an' link (dance) it awa',
Send for a fiddler, play up the Foula Reel,
We'll skip it as light as a maa (gull) boys!
For the Shaalds o' Foula will pay for it a', boys!

The island is roughly three miles long and about two miles broad. There is a road linking up the three "toonships." There is one motor car, brought to the isle by the film people. Unlike the rest of Shetland, Foula had no ponies until the film folk brought across a few for transporting various gear up over the steep heights.

The east side of the island is low-lying and comparatively fertile, there being burns (brooks) running through the "toonships." So fierce is the wind at times, howling over Foula, that the rushing burn-water is blown right back from the edge of the precipices over which it falls. The story is told that one time a crofter of Ham lost a lot of his sheaves. When the storm eased some of the sheaves were found over on the mainland, 20 miles away!

There is only one anchorage and landing place, at Ham Voe, where a little stone-and-concrete pier juts out from the north side of the voe to form a small harbor for boats.

The whole west side is a range of cliffs, mostly towering sheer up from the sea. The Sneug is the highest peak, rising to about 1300 feet.

. . Supreme Court

(Continued from Page 6)

the reasonableness of legislative acts and a kind of guardianship over "freedom of contract" which is nowhere mentioned in the Constitution.

Reviewing the New Deal litigation, Robert E. Cushman, professor of government in Cornell University, says, "In every case the court had to read concrete meaning into words so vague and general as to be in themselves virtually without meaning, and with no guide but its own past decisions and present 'hunches.'" Mr. Justice Stone said, in a dissenting opinion in 1928, "It is difficult to imagine any grounds, other than our own personal economic predilections, for saying that the contract of employment is any the less an appropriate subject of legislation than are the scores of others in dealing with which this court has held that legislatures may curtail individual freedom in the public interest."

* * *

The farther Americans go in asking the judges to evoke for them out of some minute phrase a whole philosophy which did not exist, to be put into it, the more they are asking the Supreme Court in effect to write new constitutional law for them, to invent new fabric of government and to settle questions of policy which the founders surely intended the people to decide for themselves.

Washington wrote to his nephew, "The warmest friends and the best supporters the Constitution has, do not contend that it is free from imperfections; but they found them unavoidable, and are sensible, if evil is likely to arise therefrom, the remedy must come hereafter; . . . and, as there is a Constitutional door open for it, I think the people . . . can, as they will have the advantage of experience on their side, decide with as much propriety on the alterations and amendments which are necessary as ourselves. I do not think we are more inspired, have more wisdom, or possess more virtue, than those who will come after us. The power under the Constitution will always be in the people."

* * *

It is objected that the method of amendment is too slow and difficult. Certain commentators saw a hope in this respect after the adoption of the Twenty-first Amendment in the fact that the call for ratification by state conventions instead of state legislatures produced a quick and direct referendum on the point at issue.

If the obtaining of ratification by three fourths of the states is too cumbersome a requirement, would it not be more forthright to propose to amend the amending section in order to make the legitimate process of amendment more easy rather than trying to devise circumventive methods of amending the Constitution by congressional action without calling the result an amendment? Or better, might it not be well to try out the present amending method, with special ratifying conventions, by formulating and proposing specific amendments to test out the desires and intents of the public on present-day questions of economic regulation?

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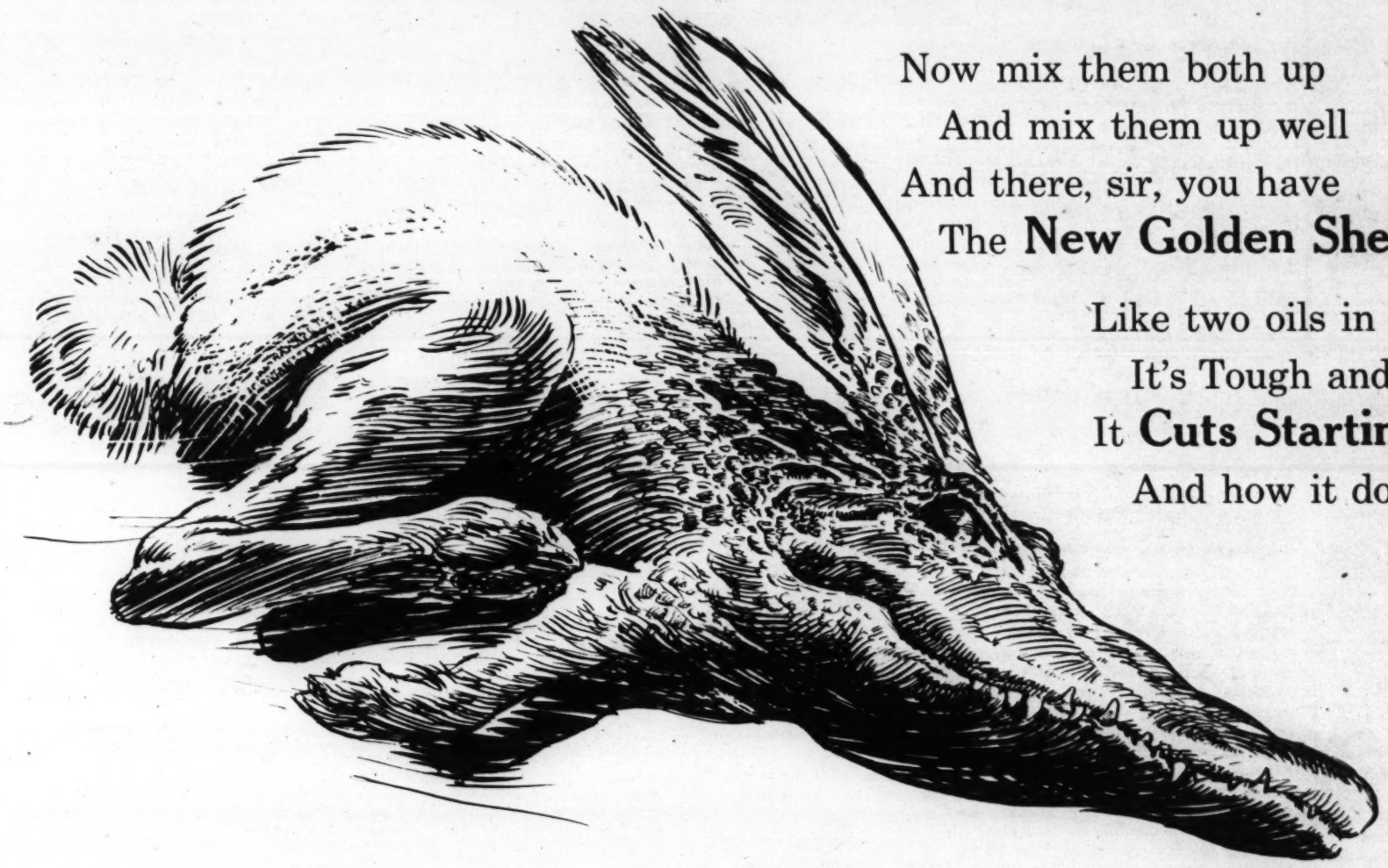

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(Continued from Page 5)

whole being coated with fresh mud and, finally, with a brilliant white plaster colored with chalk from near-by pits.

These chalk pits have also provided the town with its name, for, in the Kazak language, Ak-Bulak means "White Cliff." In the little Park of Culture, an institution common to all Russian towns and cities, was a circular wooden platform, about 30 feet in diameter. During the cool hours of the evening, the Russian peasants would march around this to the music of the 10-piece village band. Groups of five or six, arm in arm, like spokes of a great wheel, would slowly turn about the circle, halting now and then to engage in a graceful folk dance. We smiled at them in a superior fashion, at first, for exerting themselves so aimlessly, but soon found that few amusements can be so truly restful and soothing as marching to the slow, measured beat of music.

The Soviet Government made use of the eclipse to educate the people in scientific matters and to dispel their native superstition. Lecturers circulated through the villages, explaining in great detail the causes and importance of the phenomenon, and pamphlets describing what would take place were sold very cheaply, as were dark glasses for viewing the sun during the eclipse. This resulted in a great deal of intelligent curiosity in our work on the part of people who came from as far away as Orenburg, in excursion groups led by lecturers, to see our camp. These people were very orderly and, although several thousand of them visited the camp, not an instrument was disturbed.

Great clouds of locusts settled over the steppes near the camp. Lest the locust should become so numerous as to obscure our vision on the critical morning of the eclipse, the Soviet Government took steps to decrease their numbers. Airplanes circled our mound, spraying chemicals on the fields; long lines of peasants swung in great arcs over the hills, driving the locusts into trenches to be buried.

On June 17, with the eclipse only two days away, a heavy rain fell and continued intermittently throughout this day and the next. Our hopes, which had been bolstered by the continued promise of good weather, dropped considerably, but they reached their lowest ebb when the morning of the eclipse dawned with the sky completely obscured by heavy black clouds. Nevertheless, preparations continued, the two large multiple eclipse cameras being finally adjusted only a few minutes before the climactic moments of totality.

The clouds continued to obscure the sun until an hour before the eclipse, when, without warning, a great arch opened and moved slowly toward the region of the sky where the sun's light was attempting to penetrate. This opening left the sun nearly free from clouds during the partial phases of the eclipse, and, when the corona burst into view, its beauty was unobscured. The brilliance of the corona has been estimated at previous eclipses to be about that of the full moon. Our electrical instruments indicated that this corona was nearly 100 times as bright. For 117 seconds it shone and the cameras clicked. When the moon finally passed over the sun, we had obtained nearly 1000 separate photographs of the phenomenon.

Photos by R. H. LeSesne, Daytona Beach, Florida

(Above) Pelicans Fly in Formation, Following the Leader. (Left) A Young Bird Rests Quietly on the Rail of a Yacht

What So Odd as a Pelican?

THE LITTLE HARBOR was quiet in the noonday sun. Most of the fishermen were out for the day and only a few boats rode idly at their moorings along the pier. On one of the pilings squatted a large, grotesque-looking bird. His body was nearly as large as a black swan, but he appeared more like a caricature of a duck. A great pouchy bill, nearly a foot long, protruded from a small, downy, yellow head and one keen, bright eye was fixed steadily on the passers-by.

Two boys sauntered along, one carrying a paper carton, perhaps filled with bait for a fishing trip. With a lift of its bill and an awkward flop, the bird dropped down to the walk and started in eager pursuit of the boys. It waddled as fast as stubby legs would permit, and the peculiar scratchy-clop sound of its webbed feet on the pavement soon attracted the boys' attention.

Good-naturedly they tossed little fishes from the carton toward the bird, who caught them clumsily in his gaping bill, and begged for more, to the amusement of the crowd that gathered.

Winter visitors along the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts seem never to tire of watching the queer antics of these friendly brown pelicans. Skippers of fishing craft have pet names for the particular pelicans that frequent their docks. The birds idle on the pilings toward the end of day and, when a boat ties up to land its catch, they hover close about the fishermen, begging for morsels.

Pelicans are extremely friendly and seem to like human company. The story is told of a game warden who erected a sign warning visitors away from an island inhabited by the birds, to give them privacy. Soon, however, the pelicans abandoned the island. The next year the sign was removed. Visitors began to frequent the spot. And back came the birds to their old home.

But there's a limit even to friendliness, as a camper once discovered. Coming across one of these birds in peaceful slumber, the camper decided to capture him. He managed to grasp the bill, but to his surprise found that, instead of a docile bird, he held a veritable traveling windmill in his hands, as the great wings flapped in the struggle for freedom. The scene would have done credit to a movie comic, and had the rest of the camping party in gales of laughter.

Not all pelicans, of course, are hand fed. They are persistent fishers and their diving ability and flight are fascinating to watch. Flying 20 or 30 feet above the surface, head drawn back onto shoulders, a bird will suddenly dive straight down below the surface like an arrow shot from a bow. The inevitable splash is such as a barrel might make if tossed from the deck of a vessel, but a soft, cushiony breast protects the clumsy creature from the impact. We watched one bird, as he plunged into the water, turn slightly in the air, trip awkwardly when his bill hit the surface, and turn a perfect somersault. When the spray subsided, there he sat, right side up, juggling a fish in his mammoth pouch.

Between fishing operations, flocks of pelicans will rest from their labors on shoals protruding into the water. Soon, however, a dozen or more will take to the air and, following the leader, will fly up and down the beach as if enjoying the breeze. Each bird in line imitates the leader, as carefully as a well-rehearsed musical comedy chorus. The leader flaps his powerful wings a few strokes and one bird after another takes up the flapping in regular succession to the very end guard of the flight. Briefly, all flap in unison; then the leader sails motionless, each bird in regular turn doing exactly the same. As all sail together, the line rises and falls over the waves, just clearing the whitecaps.

The pelican's wing spread, six to seven feet, permits him to sail gracefully despite his awkwardness. The great white pelicans, distantly related and now rarely seen, were masters of the air, equaled in flying grace only by the majestic eagles. Ornithologists conjecture that the pelican may be a relic of a prehistoric age, and his awkward body certainly seems to have little in common with twentieth-century streamlining.

Colonial Woods

No fewer than 23 different kinds of Dominion and Colonial timber have been employed in the flooring and paneling of the new headquarters of the Royal Empire Society in Northumberland Avenue, London.

Some of these timbers have names seldom heard in England, such as odum and danta from the Gold coast, sapele and opepe from Nigeria, mora from Trinidad, white seraya from Borneo, and mvuli from Uganda. Others are brush boxwood from New South Wales, Kenya olive, Rhodesian teak, Santa Maria from British Honduras, South African stinkwood, English sweet chestnut, Indian silveygrey, New Zealand figured rimo, Australian blackwood and jarrah, British Columbia red cedar, and silky yellow Canadian birch.

The use of beautiful woods from the Dominions and Colonies in this building is another move toward their more extensive use in Great Britain. The London Transport Board is using some of them on four of the new escalators in Underground railway stations for the side panels, and the London and North Eastern Railway recently fitted one of their trains entirely with Empire timber. Among the woods used were Australian and Nigerian walnut, Canadian white birch, Nigerian kerazingo, Australian maple and Burmese teak.

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Courtesy Index of American Design

AN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY DESIGN

A Pencil Drawing Reproduces a Silver Teapot Made by Adrian Bancker in New York, 1730-1740. From the Private Collection of Mr. R. M. Woods

. . American Folk Art . .

(Continued from Page 9)

nursery department, which makes all generations kin.

Photographs by George Herlick and Noël Vicentini of buildings, exteriors and interiors, in Shaker communities in New Lebanon, New York, and Hancock, Massachusetts, filled a special section. Although some of these had been shown previously, the collection was the most extensive yet presented by the Index, comprising 54 scenes. Merely a fragment of the story of the Index is told when its plates are catalogued and described. For one thing, it releases a panorama of early American society which causes us to revise a popular concept that pioneer life was almost without aesthetic compensations; that New England character was cold and bleak; that European cultures, when transplanted here, perished in the arid soil of a civilization altogether harsh and serious. On the contrary, we find that our forebears turned to the expression of art as a necessary fulfillment of their natures and as a vital factor in their lives.

The Index exonerates both Puritans and Quakers from the charge of narrowness and coldness of thought, for the earliest developments in the decorative arts of America were in their communities. It was a secular art, and it was in large part produced by housewives and artisans, but it was honest in conception and skillful in craftsmanship. These women and men perceived, what some later generations forgot, that the expression of utility may be a beautiful thing.

* * *

Apart from the current of folk arts but close beside it, ran the stream of professional achievement in metals, pottery, glass, furniture and so forth. Cotton Mather says that, 12 years after the charter was granted to the Massachusetts Bay Colony, "artificers to the number of some thousands came with their families to New England." Four hundred silversmiths, Holger Cahill reminds us, worked in Boston, New York and Philadelphia before 1800, and hundreds more were diligent in other centers. Most of the furniture craftsmen of this period came from England, but with them were some from Scotland, Wales, Ireland, Holland, Germany, Sweden and France.

The forces which created on the North American continent a unique social adventure also, and naturally, created out of foreign traditions an essentially American concept. This rose to its zenith, Mr. Cahill believes, in the period of Andrew Jackson and David Crockett, when "into the cultural life of the eastern seaboard came the upsetting spirit of frontier democracy, brushing aside in many localities the earlier, more aristocratic, tradition and creating a new homespun quality." Moreover, the arts and crafts were more diffused at this time, owing to the new processes in printing and engraving, which, even as the radio and cinema diffuse culture today, spread out all over the country in the form of woodcuts, line engravings and colored lithographs the varied panorama of American life, creating unity and nationalism of thought.

* * *

"I see an old world reborn under our eyes," I said to Mr. Cahill; "and I see a contemporary public rising up to greet it. But tell me what the Index has done—in excess of supplying them with jobs—for the artists employed upon it?"

"That is an important story," he replied. "I think it can best be summed up in the statement that making the plates has given many of those thus employed an opportunity to discover just where their talents lie. Many names come swiftly into my memory of Index artists who have done such distinguished work in one or two fields, never before explored by them, that the direction they should follow when the project is completed lies mapped out across their future.

"And in this connection they have won the confidence of collectors and museum officials with whom they might never have come into relation otherwise, and who may be able to suggest markets for the special techniques these men and women have developed. I think it has called attention to the marketability of talent which may not be creative but is expert; and has helped round pegs to get into round holes. You will have noticed that every plate is signed. The special capabilities of individual artists are well recognized by the supervisors of the Index."

The Index has already made more than 3500 plates in color, and investigations are under way regarding methods of reproduction whose cost will not prove prohibitory. Every plate will be accompanied by as much informative material about the object illustrated as it has been possible to accumulate. Moreover, as background material, the research workers are gathering funds of general information.

Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

In Defense of Democracy . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

The Marquis of Lothian in an article in defense of what he calls Democracy (and what seems to be more like Liberty), which you published on Nov. 4, calls Japan a Dictatorship.

Would he mind saying who is the Dictator?

Japan is governed by law; law which is regularly and legally administered, and which it is much less easy to alter than it is for a Cabinet to alter the law of England.

T. BATY
D. C. L., LL. D.

Tokyo, Japan.

* * *

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

Democracy implies that the executive and legislative power is exercised under the control of the majority of the elected representatives of the people. As I understand it, it has always been the rule in Japan that the heads of the Army and the Navy have direct access to the Crown which means in practice that they are outside the system of collective ministerial responsibility to Parliament, which is the essence of democracy. I understand further that since the deplorable events in Manchuria in September, 1931, the Ministry has in practice accepted the decisions of the Army and the Navy rather than those of the elected majority in the Diet, which is a clear infringement of the basic principle of democracy that the civil power alone decides policy and that the military and naval arms must give effect to it. These conditions would seem to amount to a veiled dictatorship by the Army and the Navy.

I do not understand the last paragraph of Dr. Baty's letter. All countries are governed by law. The central question is whether the law is made and enforced by a Cabinet responsible to the majority of elected representatives of the people or in greater or less degree is dictated by armies or navies or armed groups who do not submit themselves to election.

LOTHIAN

London, England.

Today's Contributors . .

FROM Buenos Aires to the steppes of Russia is the geographical range of this week's Magazine Section. WILLIAM YANDELL ELLIOTT, professor and chairman of the department of government at Harvard University, discusses the recent conference of Pan-American republics, and its relation to the Monroe Doctrine. JACKSON COOK, a member of an expedition sponsored by Harvard University to study the eclipse of the sun last summer from an observation point in Russia, provides the other article.

So far, it seems to be a general victory for Harvard. Oxford also is represented, however. HAROLD HOBSON, an Oxonian and a member of the Monitor's editorial staff in London, describes the current efforts to preserve beauty spots along Britain's seacoast.

TULLY NETTLETON, the Monitor's editorial writer in Washington, and an authority on the Constitution, has some timely words to say on that subject.

An inveterate and highly optimistic gardener herself, MILLICENT J. TAYLOR contributes some suggestions to amateur horticulturists who cannot wait for spring. She is editor of the Monitor's Education and Women's pages, and writes a weekly gardening column.

The week's Magazine Editorial is by ALBERT FIELD GILMORE, a member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

HELEN JOHNSON KEYES is a member of the Monitor's New York editorial staff. She has written various articles for the Magazine Section about aspects of American design.

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